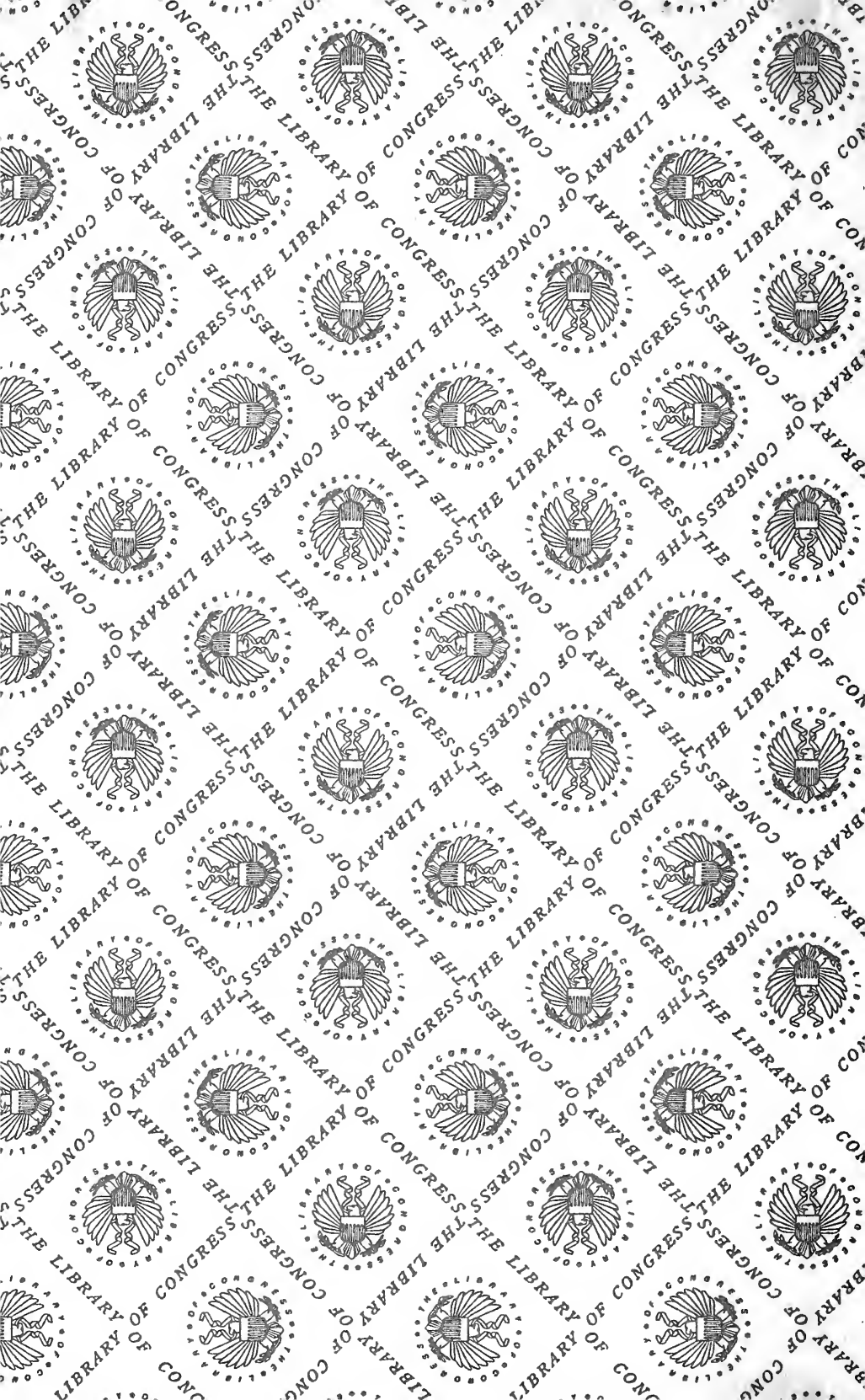
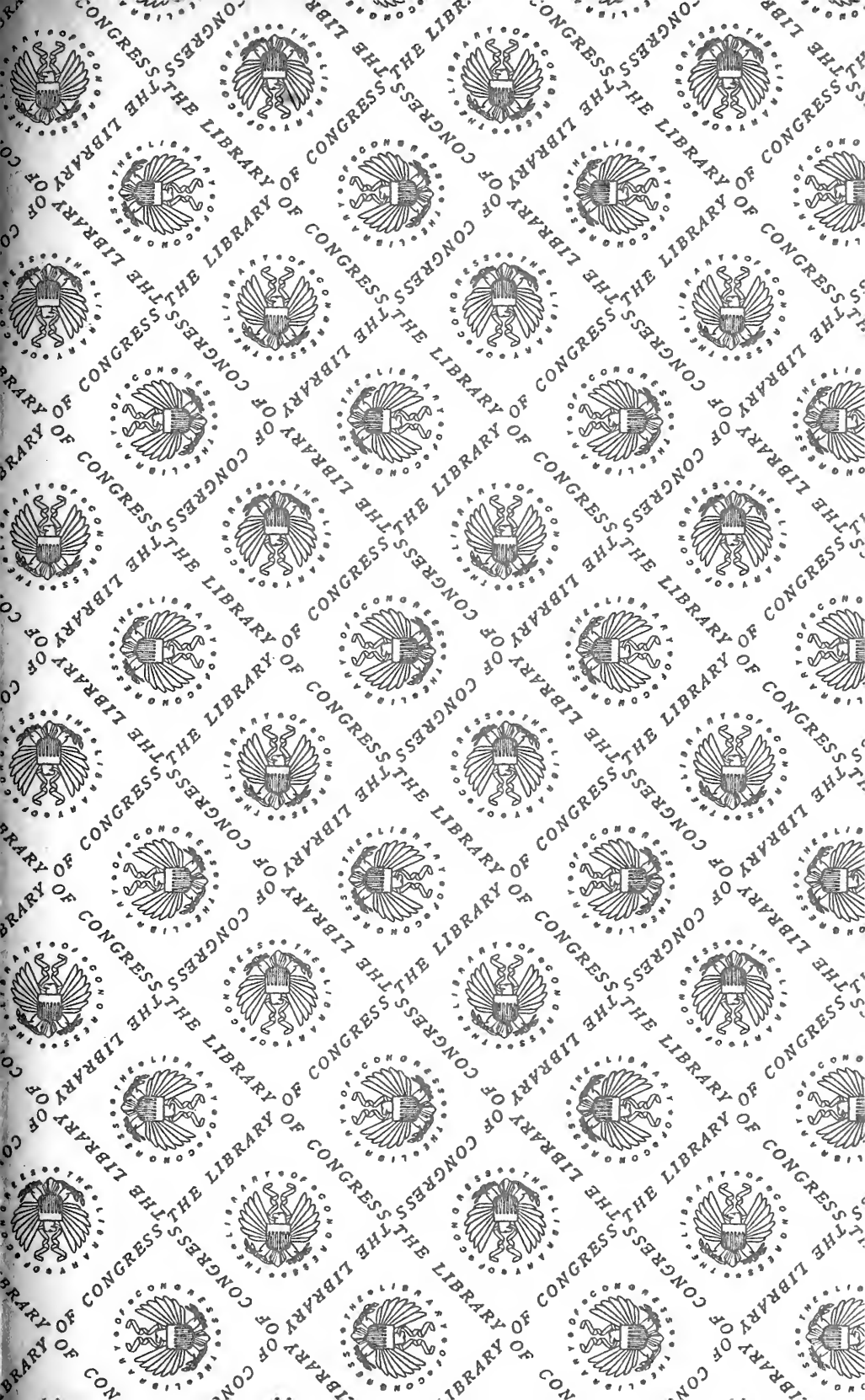


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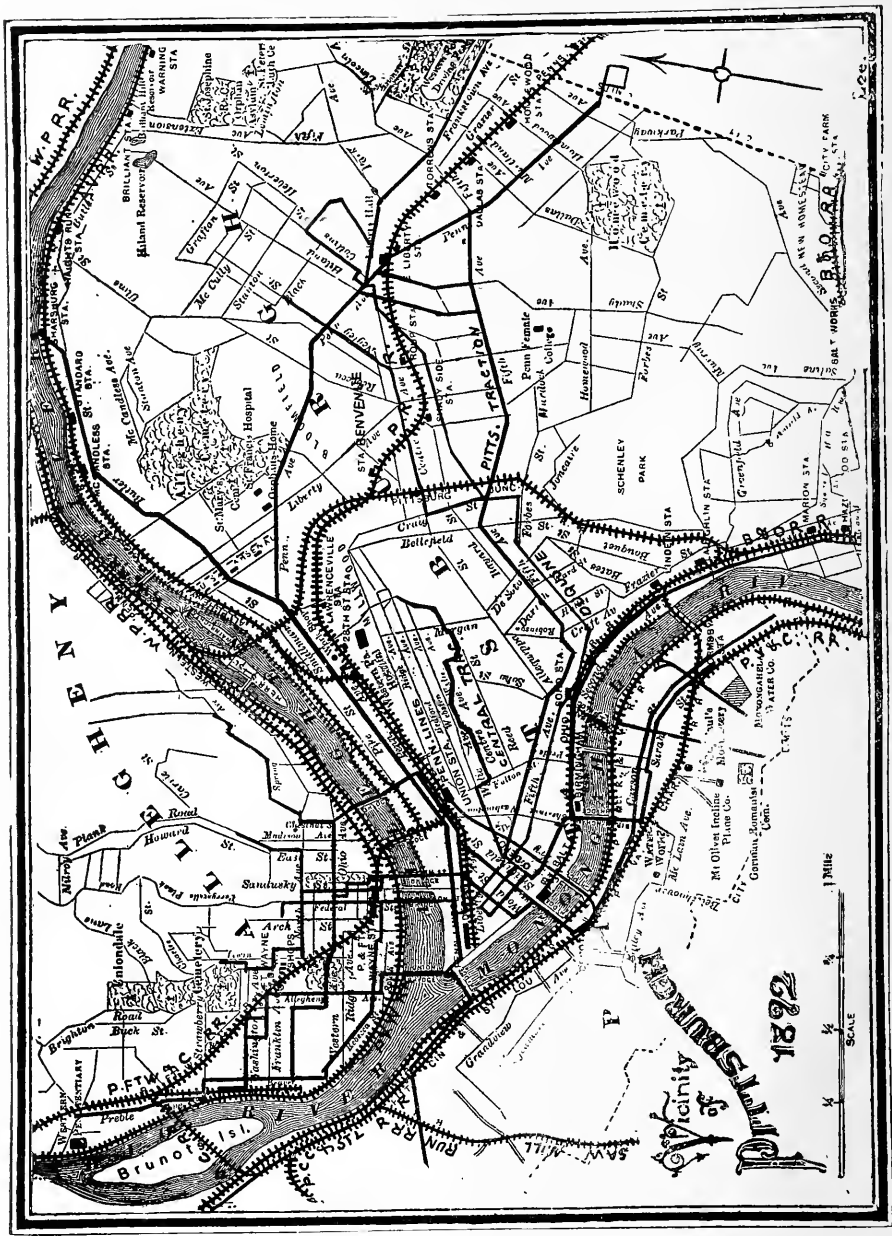












**Pittsburgh**  
Pa.  
1892

SCALE  
1 MILE  
1/4 1/2 3/4

*Pittsburgh. Chamber of Commerce.*

America's Industrial Centre.



# PITTSBURGH'S GREAT INDUSTRIES,

AND ITS

ENORMOUS DEVELOPMENT

IN THE

## Leading Products of the World.

TWO THOUSAND LOADED FREIGHT CARS ENTER AND ONE THOUSAND  
DEPART DAILY FROM PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY.

PREPARED BY  
J. MORTON HALL



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## PREFACE.

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For historical events we are indebted to the "Centennial History of Allegheny County," and the works published by Mr. Geo. H. Thurston; information from the "Press," and the "Pittsburgh and Allegheny Review," has been of value. As to figures, they have been secured from sources altogether reliable, and are authentic.

# Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh.

Officers for 1890-91.

---

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D. C. HERBST,

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**SUPERINTENDENT.**

G. FOLLANSBEE.

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---

### EXECUTIVE.

JOHN B. JACKSON,  
CHARLES MEYRAN, S. P. HARBISON, CHARLES J. CLARKE,  
THOMAS P. ROBERTS.

### ARBITRATION.

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S. L. MCHENRY, S. S. MARVIN, J. KLEE, R. H. BOGGS,  
D. R. SPEER, F. T. LUSK.

### MANUFACTURES.

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J. S. SLAGLE, E. T. DRAVO, A. J. LOGAN.

### TRANSPORTATION AND RAILROADS.

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E. H. MYERS, J. H. MCKELVY, J. MORTON HALL.

### RIVERS AND HARBORS.

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### **MINERAL PRODUCTS.**

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### **STATISTICS.**

JAMES ALLISON,

PETER DICK,      M. ATWOOD,      W. P. DE ARMITT,  
J. D. BERND,      ALEX. MURDOCK,      A. P. BURCHFIELD.

### **TRADE RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS**

JOHN F. DRAVO,

H. K. PORTER,      JOHN BINDLEY.



# LIST OF MEMBERS

## OF

### Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh.

---

NAMES.	BUSINESS.
Allison & Co., James,	Presbyterian Banner.
Anderson & Co., George H.,	Fire Brick Manufacturers.
Adams & Co.,	Glass Manufacturers.
Atterbury & Co.,	Glass Manufacturers.
Allemannia Fire Ins. Co.,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Atwood & McCaffrey,	Brass Founders and Iron Pipe Fitters.
Abel, Smith & Co.,	Window Glass Manufacturers.
Arbuckles & Co.,	Wholesale Grocers.
Armstrong & McKelvy,	White Lead and Color Works.
Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co.,	Wholesale Dry Goods.
Armor Lith. Co., Lim.,	Lithographing.
Allen, W. H.,	Wall Paper.
Anderson, D. M.,	Coal, Venetia, Pa.
Ayers, Henry C., Gen'l Agt.,	N. W. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
Allegheny National Bank,	Pittsburgh.
Anchor Bank,	Pittsburgh.
Brown Sons, Wm. H.,	Coal and Coke.
Bradley, John,	Merchant Tailor.
Bigelow, E. M.,	Chief of Public Works.
Boyts, John H.,	Coke.
Byers & Co., A. M.,	Iron and Pipe Manufacturers.
Bindley Hardware Co.,	Wholesale Hardware.
Beymer-Bauman Lead Co.,	White Lead Manufacturers.
Bernd & Co., J. D.,	Wholesale Millinery, etc.
Bailey, Farrell & Co.,	Manufacturers of Lead, Shot, etc.
Bradley & Co., A.,	Stove Manufacturers.
Berry, Geo. A.,	Bank President.
Bissell & Co.,	Stoves, Ranges, Mantels, etc.
Brown & Co.,	Wayne Iron and Steel Works.
Boatmans Insurance Co.,	Pittsburgh.
Baer, C. C.,	Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

## NAMES.

## BUSINESS.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,	Dealers in Carpets, Oil Cloths, etc.
Batchelor, Chas. W.,	Bank President.
Buffum & Co.,	Bottlers, Soda Water, Beer, etc.
Black & Co., Sam'l W.,	Real Estate Agents.
Bailey, John D.,	Stock Broker.
Boggs & Buhl,	Dry Goods, Allegheny, Pa.
Bank of Pittsburgh,	Pittsburgh.
Browne, Geo. H.,	Gen'l Manager Philadelphia Co.
Bidwell, D. W. C.,	Gun Powder.
Braden, N. J.,	Commission Cheese and Butter.
Boyer, J. B.,	Proprietor Hotel Boyer.
Biggert, John D.,	Fire and Life Insurance.
Black & Baird,	Real Estate Agents.
Biggert, James C., Gen'l Agt.,	Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co.
Crescent Steel Co.,	Crescent Steel Works.
Campbell & Dick,	Dry Goods, etc.
Clark, Son & Co., Wm.,	Solar Iron and Steel Works.
Citizens National Bank,	Pittsburgh.
Carpenter, C. A.,	Freight Agent, Pennsylvania R. R.
Clarke, Chas. J.,	Pittsburgh.
Carnegie Bros. & Co., Lim.,	Manufacturers of Steel and Iron.
Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Lim.,	Manufacturers of Steel and Iron.
Chess, Cook & Co.,	Mfrs. of Nails, Spikes and Tacks.
Clearfield Fire Brick Co.,	Fire Brick.
Craig, Joseph W.,	Oil Producer.
Cluley, John F.,	Painter and Glazier.
Gallery & Co., James.	Tanners and Leather Dealers.
Central Bank,	Pittsburgh.
Central Dist. Print. & Tel. Co.,	Pittsburgh.
Collingwood & Son, Wm.,	Fire and Steam Boiler Insurance.
Cunningham, D. O.,	Glass Manufacturer.
Cochrane, A. P.,	Manager Revere Rubber Co.
Cain Brothers,	Boot and Shoe Dealers.
Dollar Savings Bank,	Pittsburgh.
Diamond National Bank,	Pittsburgh.
Duquesne National Bank,	Pittsburgh.
Dilworth, Porter & Co.,	Manufacturers of Railroad Spikes.
Duff & Sons, P.,	Manufacturers' Agents.
Dilworth Brothers,	Wholesale Grocers.
Denniston, J. F.,	City Treasurer.

## NAMES.

Dalzell & Co., L. W.,  
 Dispatch Publishing Co.,  
 Dickey & Co., R.,  
 Demmler Brothers,  
 Dunlap, John,  
 Dun & Co., R. G.,  
 De Armitt, W. P.,  
 Drake & Stratton,  
 Drape & Co., J. W.,  
 Dravo, John F.,  
 Darlington, H.,  
 Duncan & Sons, George,  
 Dempster, Alex.,  
 Douthett, A. T.,  
 Dermitt, E. H.,  
 Dalzell, John,  
 Duquesne Print. & Pub. Co.,  
 Exchange National Bank,  
 Ewart & Co., S.,  
 Eichbaum & Co., Jos.,  
 Eberhardt & Ober Brewing Co.,  
 Evans, Thomas,  
 English, H. D. W.,  
 First National Bank,  
 Fort Pitt National Bank,  
 Farmers Deposit National Bank,  
 Frick Coke Co., H. C.,  
 Foster, Morrison,  
 Flaccus & Son, W.,  
 Flaccus, C. L.,  
 Fisher, Wm.,  
 French, A.,  
 Friday, Wm. J.,  
 Floersheim, Henry,  
 Germania Savings Bank,  
 German National Bank,  
 Garrison Foundry Co., A.,  
 Godfrey & Clark,  
 Guckenheimer & Bros., A.,  
 Gusky, J. M.,

## BUSINESS.

Iron Commission.  
 Daily and Weekly Dispatch.  
 Commission Merchants.  
 House Furnishing Goods.  
 Tinners' Supplies.  
 Mercantile Agency.  
 Pres. N. Y. & C. Gas Coal Co.  
 Contractors.  
 Real Estate Agents and Stock Brokers.  
 Surveyor of Customs, U. S.  
 Elba Iron and Bolt Co.  
 Glass Manufacturers.  
 Pres. Pittsburgh Coal Co.  
 Sec'y of Porter & Douthett, Lim.  
 Mgr. N. England Mutual Life Ins. Co.  
 Member of Congress, 22d District.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Wholesale Grocers.  
 Printers, Stationers, etc.  
 Brewers and Bottlers.  
 Glass Manufacturer.  
 Gen'l Agent Berkshire Life Ins. Co.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Connellsville Coke.  
 Coal.  
 Tanners and Leather Dealers.  
 Mfr. of Flint Glass Bottles.  
 Engine Builder, Founder, etc.  
 A. French Spring Co.  
 Wholesale Liquors.  
 Coal, Finleyville, Pa.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Founders, Machinists, etc.  
 Paper and Paper Sack Manufacturers.  
 Distillers.  
 Clothier, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc.

## NAMES.

Graff, E. A.,  
 Gillespie, W. K.,  
 German Fire Insurance Co.,  
 Gwinner, Fred.,  
 Gibbs, W. M.,  
 Granger, W. M.,  
 Groetzinger & Sons, A.,  
 Graff & Co.,  
 Hussey & Co., C. G.,  
 Holmes & Sons, N.,  
 Harbison & Walker,  
 Horne & Co., Joseph,  
 Haslage & Son, Wm.,  
 Holdship, Henry,  
 Hostetter Co.,  
 Hamburger, P.,  
 Hugus & Hacke,  
 Herron & Sons, Wm. A.,  
 Horner & Roberts,  
 Haworth & Dewhurst,  
 Hill & Co., Geo. B.,  
 Hackett, Thomas,  
 Horne & Ward,  
 Howe, Brown & Co.,  
 Hall, J. Morton,  
 Humbert, C. H.,  
 Holland, W. J.,  
 Hunt & Clapp,  
 Hammond, Wm. J.,  
 Haines, John E.,  
 Henricks Music Co.,  
 Heinz, H. J.,  
 Hook, Charles,  
 Iron City National Bank,  
 Iron City Brewing Co.  
 Iron City Tool Works,  
 Jones & Laughlins,  
 Johnston & Co., Wm. G.,  
 Jenkins, T. C.,  
 Jackson, John B.,

## BUSINESS.

Grain Commission.  
 Wholesale Grocer.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Contractor.  
 White Lead.  
 Gen'l Agent Guarantee Co. of N. A.  
 Tanners.  
 Stoves, Ranges, etc.  
 Copper and Brass Rolling Mills.  
 Bankers.  
 Star Fire Brick Works.  
 Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods.  
 Grocers.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Manufacturers of Bitters.  
 Wholesale Liquors.  
 Dry Goods.  
 Real Estate Agents.  
 Coal Miners and Shippers.  
 Wholesale Grocers.  
 Dealers in Stocks.  
 Coal Dealer and Oil Producer.  
 Trimmings, Millinery, etc.  
 Steel Works.  
 Pres. Pitts. & Chicago Gas Coal Co.  
 Plumbing and Gas Fitting.  
 Chancellor, Western University.  
 Metallurgical Engineers and Chemists.  
 Scrap Metal Dealer.  
 Bookkeeper, Masonic Bank.  
 Pianos and Organs.  
 Mfr. of Pickles, Preserves, etc.  
 Pres. Pgh. & Belleverson Coal Co.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 American Iron and Steel Works.  
 Printers and Stationers.  
 Wholesale Grocer.  
 Pres. Fidelity Title and Trust Co.

## NAMES.

Keystone Bank,  
 Kelly & Co., Geo. A.,  
 King, Thomas M.,  
 Keystone Bridge Co.,  
 Klee & Falk,  
 Kier Brothers,  
 King Glass Co.,  
 Lindsay & McCutcheon,  
 Lloyd, Son & Co., H.,  
 Logan, Gregg & Co.,  
 Lockhart & Frew,  
 Lawrence & Co., W. W.,  
 Leader Publishing Co.,  
 Leggate & Son, A.,  
 Lusk, F. T., State Agent Mut.  
 Lindsay & Co., James C.,  
 Lindenthal, Gustav,  
 Lyne, W. C.,  
 Logan & Co., A. J.,  
 Lightfoot, Benj. H.,  
 M. and M. National Bank,  
 Masonic Bank,  
 M. and M Insurance Co.,  
 Monongahela Insurance Co.,  
 Moorhead-McCleave Co.,  
 Marvin Br. U. S. Baking Co.,  
 Munroe & Son, R.,  
 Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.,  
 Metcalf, Paul & Co.,  
 Myers & Co., E. H.,  
 Murdoch, John R. & A.,  
 Mellor & Hoene,  
 Mellon, Thomas,  
 Morris, Geo. W.,  
 Moore, L. S.,  
 Murdoch, A. M. & J. B.,  
 Moorhead, Jr., John,  
 Macbeth & Co., Geo. A.,  
 Marshall-Kennedy Milling Co.,  
 McKee & Bros.,

## BUSINESS.

Pittsburgh.  
 Wholesale Druggists.  
 Vice President, B. & O. R. R.  
 Iron Bridges, etc.  
 Wholesale Pants Manufacturers.  
 Fire Brick.  
 Table Glassware Manufacturers.  
 Iron Works.  
 Iron Manufacturers.  
 Wholesale Hardware.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Paint Manufacturers.  
 Evening and Sunday Leader.  
 Real Estate.  
 Benefit Life Ins. Co., Newark, N. J.  
 Wholesale Hardware.  
 Civil Engineer.  
 Insurance Agent.  
 Mattresses and Bedding.  
 Gen. Agt. Provident Life & Trust Co.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Soho Iron and Steel Works.  
 Wholesale Cracker Bakers, etc.  
 West Point Boiler Works.  
 Founders, Machinists, etc.  
 Verona Tool Works.  
 Pork Packers.  
 Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.  
 Pianos and Organs.  
 T. Mellon & Sons, Bankers.  
 Manager A. French Spring Co.  
 Manager Fairbanks & Co. Scales.  
 Florists and Nurserymen.  
 Of Vesuvius Iron and Nail Works.  
 Flint Glass Works.  
 Flour.  
 Flint Glass Manufacturers.

## NAMES.

McCully & Co., Wm.,  
 McClintock & Co., O.,  
 McConway & Torley Co.,  
 McKee & Co., S.,  
 McHenry, S. L.,  
 McClure, Alex.,  
 McKinnie, Henry,  
 McKean, James S.,  
 McCandless, Alex. Æ.,  
 McClelland, Wm.,  
 McCormick, J. J.,  
 N. Y. & C. Gas Coal Co.,  
 National Tube Works,  
 Noble, D. C.,  
 Oliver Iron and Steel Co.,  
 O'Neil Coal Co., W. W.,  
 Oppenheimer & Co., M.,  
 Oil Well Supply Co.,  
 Oliver & Roberts Wire Co.,  
 Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,  
 Peoples National Bank,  
 Peoples Savings Bank,  
 Pennsylvania National Bank,  
 Park, Brother & Co.,  
 Phillips, Nimick & Co.,  
 Pennsylvania Lead Co.,  
 Painter & Sons, J.,  
 Pittsburgh Gas Co.,  
 Porter, H. K.,  
 Pittsburgh Times,  
 Pitcairn, R.,  
 Pittsburgh Supply Co.,  
 Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co.,  
 Pittsb. Locó. and Car Works,  
 Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.,  
 Phillips, J. & H.,  
 Post Printing & Publishing Co.,  
 Peoples Insurance Company,  
 Pew, J. N.,  
 Quincy, W. C.,

## BUSINESS.

Glass Manufacturers.  
 Carpets, Oil Cloths, etc.  
 Malleable Iron Castings.  
 Glass Manufacturers.  
 Dollar Savings F. & T. Co., Allegheny.  
 Pittsb'gh Saw Mill and Box Factory.  
 Proprietor Hotel Anderson.  
 Post Master.  
 Physician.  
 Att'y and Adj. General, Penn'a.  
 Steamship Agent, etc.  
 Coal.  
 Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.  
 Secretary A. French Spring Co.  
 Iron and Heavy Hardware Mfrs.  
 Coal Miners and Shippers.  
 Wholesale Clothing.  
 Mfrs. of goods for drilling wells.  
 Steel Wire Manufacturers.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Black Diamond Steel Works.  
 Sligo Rolling Mill.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Iron Manufacturers.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Light Locomotives.  
 Daily Times.  
 Supt. Pennsylvania Railroad.  
 Natural Gas & Steam Fittings, etc.  
 Steel Castings.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Manufacturers of Plate Glass.  
 Oil Cloths and Rubber Goods.  
 Publishers Daily and Weekly Post.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 President Peoples Natural Gas Co.  
 Manager Jones & Laughlins.

## NAMES.

Robinson Brothers,  
 Rhodes, Joshua,  
 Robinson-Rea Mfg. Co.,  
 Reymer & Bro.,  
 Rosenbaum & Co.,  
 Reinecke & Co.,  
 Roberts, Thomas P.,  
 Rees & Sons, James,  
 Rahm, Frank,  
 Reineman, George,  
 Shoenberger & Co.,  
 Spang, Chalfant & Co.,  
 Schmertz & Co., Wm. E.,  
 Schmertz & Co., R. C.,  
 Scaife & Sons, W. B.,  
 Scaife Foundry & Machine Co.,  
 Scott & Co., James B.,  
 Singer, Nimick & Co.,  
 Standard Oil Company,  
 Siebenick, J. G.,  
 Slagle, J. F.,  
 Slagle, J. S.,  
 Stevenson & Co., Geo. K.,  
 Severance, S.,  
 Smith Bros. & Co.,  
 Standard Manufacturing Co.,  
 Star Encaustic Tile Co.,  
 Sailor, A. L.,  
 Smith, E. D.,  
 Smith, Percy F.,  
 Speer & Co., D. R.,  
 Shaw Brothers,  
 Schuette, Wm.,  
 Schlosser, John B.,  
 Schmidt, G. W.,  
 Speer, J. Howard,  
 Schoeneck & Son, P. C.,  
 Samson, H.,  
 Shaw, W. C.,  
 Safe Deposit Company,

## BUSINESS.

Bankers.  
 President Pennsylvania Tube Works.  
 Machinists, Founders, etc.  
 Wholesale Confectioners and Grocers.  
 Wholesale and Retail Millinery.  
 Plumbers and Gas Fitters.  
 Chief Engr. Monongahela Nav. Co.  
 Boiler Works.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Restaurant.  
 Juniata Iron Works.  
 Etua Iron Works.  
 Wholesale Boots and Shoes.  
 Window Glass Manufacturers.  
 Sheet and Plate Iron Works, etc.  
 Founders and Machinists.  
 Metals, Copper, Tin Plate, etc.  
 Sheffield Steel Works.  
 Oil Refiners, etc.  
 Editor Evening Chronicle Telegraph.  
 Associate Judge Common Pleas No. 1.  
 Iron Commission.  
 Grocers.  
 Spike and Rivet Manufacturer.  
 La Belle Steel Works.  
 Founders and Enamellers.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Merchant Tailor and Clothier.  
 Div. Pass. Agent, B. & O. R. R.  
 Book and Job Printer.  
 Planing Mills, Lumber, etc.  
 Book and Job Printers.  
 Lumber, etc.  
 Proprietor Hotel Schlosser.  
 Wholesale Liquor Importer, etc.  
 Speer White Sand Co.  
 Furniture.  
 Undertaker.  
 Physician.  
 Pittsburgh.

**NAMES.**

Third National Bank,  
 Third National Bank,  
 Townsend & Co., W. P.,  
 Tibby Brothers,  
 Taylor, E. B.,  
 Tustin, Wm. E.,  
 Union National Bank,  
 Union Storage Company,  
 U. S. Iron and Tin Plate Co.,  
 Vandergrift, J. J.,  
 Voigt & Co., L. H.,  
 Vanuxem, Pierce & Co.,  
 Western Insurance Company,  
 Walton & Co., Joseph,  
 Wolff, Lane & Co.,  
 Wood Co., W. Dewees,  
 Weaver & Co., Henry A.,  
 Wood, Jr., B. L.,  
 Wickersham, S. M.,  
 Wooldridge, W. P.,  
 Wightman & Co., Thomas,  
 Warden & Oxnard,  
 Winter, Emil,  
 Wainwright & Co., Z.,  
 Weyman & Bro.,  
 Wood & Son, John A.,  
 Woodwell & Co., Joseph,  
 Wattles, W. W.,  
 Wells, Calvin,  
 Witherow, Wm.,  
 Willson, B. C.,  
 Zug & Co.,

**BUSINESS.**

Pittsburgh.  
 Allegheny.  
 Wire and Rivets.  
 Glass Manufacturers.  
 Gen. Supt. Trans. Penn'a Lines West.  
 Real Estate.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 President United Pipe Line Co.  
 Produce and Commission Merchants.  
 Gen. Agts. N. Y. Life Insurance Co.  
 Pittsburgh.  
 Coal Miners and Shippers.  
 Wholesale Hardware.  
 Sheet Iron Manufacturers.  
 Real Estate.  
 President Monongahela Dredging Co.  
 Iron Broker.  
 Agt. Mutual Life Ins. Co., N. Y.  
 Glass Manufacturers.  
 Elaine Oil Manufacturers.  
 Abattoir, Herr's Island.  
 Brewers and Maltsters.  
 Manufacturers of Tobacco, etc.  
 Coal Miners and Shippers.  
 Wholesale Hardware.  
 Jeweler.  
 Pres. Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co.  
 Proprietor Hotel Duquesne.  
 Proprietor Seventh Avenue Hotel.  
 Sable Iron Works.



## EARLY HISTORY.

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BY REV. DR. JAMES ALLISON.

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The territory now known as Allegheny County, in which the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are located, has been the scene of great events, or rather of occurrences leading to results of world wide importance. The French claimed the country on the Ohio river and the streams which form it, by the right of priority of discovery and exploration by La Salle, 1669-70, when he went as far south as the Falls at Louisville. The Shawanese and Delaware Indians removed from the country along the Susquehanna river to the upper Ohio and lower Allegheny rivers during the years 1727-29. With them came traders, the first white men to make any kind of a lodgment or settlement in this region. Some of these were men of excellent character, but others—especially what were known as “the hired hands”—were ignorant and dissolute, and rapacious in their dealings with the Indians.

France resolved to expel the traders and to erect a line of forts from Canada to Louisiana, to protect the North-West and the South-West claimed by it. In 1749, Captain Celeron de Bienville, with 200 soldiers and 30 Indians descended the Allegheny and Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, taking military possession, and as evidence of this, depositing lead plates with suitable inscriptions in different localities along these rivers. In after years a number of these were found. One of them, discovered at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, forming the Ohio, bears the date, “August 3, 1749, at Three Rivers.” This force encamped several days at Logstown, a little further down the Ohio

than the present location of Economy, from which the commander expelled the English traders, and sent by them to Governor Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, letters dated "Our camp on the beautiful river, at an old Shawnee village, 6th and 10th of August," stating that he was there 'by orders of the Marquis de la Gallisonere, General-in-chief of New France, whose orders are very strict not to suffer any foreign traders within his government.' "

In 1750, and again in 1751-52, Christopher Gist, of North Carolina, in the employ of the "Ohio Company," explored this part of Pennsylvania. On the 23d of November, 1753, George Washington, with Gist for a guide, arrived here on his way to Venango, under orders from Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia. After examining a location for a fort proposed at the mouth of Chartiers Creek, Washington expressed a decided preference for "The Forks,"—the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. The erection of the fort was begun February 17, 1754, but on April 17, 1754, Ensign Ward in command was compelled to surrender his little band, which consisted of only 41 men, to the French commander Contrecoeur, who had a force of 1400 soldiers and Indians, with 18 cannon, 300 canoes and 60 bateaux.

Thus began the war which closed in America with the cession of Canada to the English, in 1760, and the cost of which, and the complications to which it gave rise in Europe, led England to tax the colonies, brought on the Revolutionary War and the Independence of the United States. The French drove off the traders from Western Pennsylvania, erected a fort at "The Forks," and called it Fort Duquesne, in honor of the Governor of Canada. The English government determined to regain the territory that had been lost; to this end General Braddock and a strong English force was sent, to which was added a detachment of Virginia troops. Braddock met with a terrible defeat at what has since been known as "Braddock's Fields," July 9,

1755. In this engagement, Colonel George Washington gave promise of the greatness to which he afterwards attained. On November 24, 1758, the French and Indians set fire to Fort Duquesne and abandoned it, and during the same night the troops under General Forbes took possession and named it Fort Pitt, in honor of William Pitt, the great English statesman. On April 14, 1761, the inhabitants of what is now Pittsburgh, consisted of 223 men, women and children; these with the 95 officers and soldiers, with the families of some of them, made an entire population of 332. What may be called the second town was laid out by Col. John Campbell, in 1765, whose plan was adopted by George Woods, in the survey made by him for the Penns, in 1784.

#### CLAIMED BY VIRGINIA.

The Penns laid claim to "The Forks of the Ohio," under a Charter granted by Charles II, March 4, 1681; Virginia claimed this territory under the Old Charter to the London Company, 1609. Virginia settlements west of the Blue Ridge had been begun as early as 1730; and in 1738 the whole country west of that mountain barrier, now constituting more than half a dozen States, was claimed. In 1754-5-6, this disputed territory and all the region west of the Ohio river was made a part of Augusta County, Va. Fort Pitt was named Fort Drummond, and Courts composed of Virginia Justices were held at this place and elsewhere. At times serious results were feared. Not until 1784, when Mason & Dixon's line was completed, did the strife cease.

Such is the early history of what is now the centre of the Nation's Industries. Its vast productions are set forth in the following pages.

## GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

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Railroad and river tonnage in 1890 was 39,443,201 tons—local, 19,124,350 tons—through, 20,318,851 tons.

5,670 industries, representing a capital of \$223,592,240, employing 134,097 persons, paying in wages \$65,780,858 per annum. Value of product being \$350,201,925.

According to the official statement of the present census bureau for 1890, the number of inhabitants in

Pittsburgh is	-	238,473.	Increase over 1880,	82,084.
Allegheny City is		104,967.	" "	26,288.
		<u>343,440.</u>	" "	<u>108,372.</u>
Allegheny Co.,		551,856.	" "	195,987.

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## COMPARISON.—POPULATION.

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YEAR.	PITTSBURGH.	ALLEGHENY CITY.
1800,	1,565,	.....
1810,	4,768,	.....
1820,	7,248,	.....
1830,	12,568,	.....
1840,	21,115,	10,000,
1850,	46,610,	21,262,
1860,	49,217,	28,702,
1870,	86,076,	53,180,
1880,	156,351,	78,681,
1890,	238,473,	104,967.

Allegheny County was organized 1788; Pittsburgh incorporated as a borough, 1794; as a city, in 1816. Allegheny as a borough, 1828; as a city, 1840.

The census table is somewhat deceiving in showing the population of cities, and failing, as they necessarily do, to present in the same view the situation and surroundings of one city as compared with another. The real comparative size and importance of American cities are presented in a recent article in the *Louisville Courier Journal*. That paper says:

"The proper way in which to consider the size of a city, is to include all the people within a given radius who are directly dependent upon it for support. You must take all the suburbs and outlying towns, places in which people sleep, but live in the city." In the list compiled as noted below, it will be observed, out of the 19 cities Pittsburgh is the fifth upon the list, which materially adds to her importance.

New York,	3,621,000	Buffalo,	385,000
Philadelphia,	1,422,000	Minneapolis,	381,000
Boston,	1,334,000	San Francisco,	335,000
Chicago,	1,324,000	Detroit,	330,000
Pittsburgh,	677,000	Milwaukee,	320,000
St. Louis,	629,000	Kansas City,	306,000
Cincinnati,	590,000	Albany,	289,000
Baltimore,	586,000	New Orleans,	280,000
Providence,	532,000	Louisville,	277,000
Cleveland,	426,000		

The following table gives the value of real estate in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, by wards, as assessed for county and State taxation, and the totals for Allegheny County.

WARDS.	Value Real Estate Taxable, 1880.	Value Real Estate Taxable, 1890.
<b>PITTSBURGH.</b>		
First.....	\$ 4,707,538	\$ 6,824,145
Second.....	4,655,302	7,475,330
Third.....	8,157,951	15,218,120
Fourth.....	5,366,726	11,232,555
Fifth.....	1,446,420	2,072,710
Sixth.....	2,659,902	3,435,710
Seventh.....	1,926,476	2,260,780
Eighth.....	1,786,858	2,266,310
Ninth.....	1,925,594	2,525,410
Tenth.....	1,284,105	1,334,069
Eleventh.....	2,179,041	3,299,459
Twelfth.....	4,134,203	5,995,030
Thirteenth.....	1,835,666	3,272,315
Fourteenth.....	5,524,464	10,363,535
Fifteenth.....	2,347,586	3,480,040
Sixteenth.....	2,022,212	3,012,255
Seventeenth.....	3,869,318	5,538,170
Eighteenth.....	2,548,403	3,215,715
Nineteenth.....	2,237,254	4,753,895
Twentieth.....	3,760,387	9,950,155
Twenty-first.....	2,179,912	5,207,412
Twenty-second.....	2,267,561	3,893,030
Twenty-third.....	1,670,181	3,277,540
Twenty-fourth.....	1,219,853	1,865,275
Twenty-fifth.....	1,836,339	2,412,474
Twenty-sixth.....	2,060,220	2,522,385
Twenty-seventh.....	549,803	1,492,088
Twenty-eighth.....	1,320,697	1,721,740
Twenty-ninth.....	1,266,899	1,778,850
Thirtieth.....	1,244,610	1,266,965
Thirty-first.....	555,282	933,506
Thirty-second.....	807,868	1,300,145
Thirty-third.....	594,325	780,945
Thirty-fourth.....	682,474	910,020
Thirty-fifth.....	542,999	808,141
Thirty-sixth.....	698,763	775,190
<b>ALLEGHENY CITY.</b>		
First.....	4,834,814	6,405,238
Second.....	6,502,488	9,640,590
Third.....	4,330,211	6,286,890
Fourth.....	5,685,974	6,170,460
Fifth.....	4,635,995	6,282,690
Sixth.....	3,119,768	4,854,275
Seventh.....	938,030	1,497,465
Eighth.....	822,962	1,207,275
Ninth.....	958,630	1,151,615
Tenth.....	957,827	1,852,630
Eleventh.....	860,451	1,539,605
Twelfth.....	549,730	1,157,385
Thirteenth.....	486,060	841,440
Total.....	\$118,827,146	\$187,411,907

Allegheny County, 1880, \$175,358,766 ; 1890, \$262,611,357.

From the centennial history, we find in 1807, the industries then were :

1 Cotton Factory,	3 Bonnet Makers,
1 Air Furnace,	1 Mattress Maker,
1 Wire Weaving Factory,	1 Looking Glass Maker,
2 Gunsmiths,	2 Rope Walks,
3 Tallow Chandlers,	1 Tool Maker,
5 Coopers,	4 Printing Offices,
7 Cabinet Makers,	4 Lumber Dealers,
2 Potteries,	2 Breweries,
2 Book Binders,	7 Coppermiths,
1 Pump Maker,	6 Harness Makers,
7 Tan Yards,	1 Bell Maker,
1 Machinist,	1 Trunk Maker,
51 Mercantile Stores,	1 Comb Maker,
2 Boat Stores,	6 Hatters,
2 Glass Works,	4 Plane Makers,
4 Nail Factories,	8 Boat Builders,
1 Brass Foundry,	1 Lock Maker,
2 Tobacconists,	1 Spinning Wheel Maker,
1 Brush Maker,	5 Windsor Chair Makers,
13 Weavers,	6 Brick Yards,
1 Turner,	1 Cotton and Woolen Machinery.

Making a total of 176, while for 1890, the manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile and other industries number 5,670.

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## FINANCIAL.

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We have twenty-seven National banks, and twenty-two State and other banks in Pittsburgh, with a capital of \$15,500,000 ; in Allegheny City and surrounding towns we have eighteen, making a total of sixty-seven banks, combined capital being \$17,750,000. It is said upon good

authority that our incorporated banks have larger cash resources than those of thirty-three States and Territories as given in the Comptroller of the Currency's last report: they having twice the resources of all the banks, public and private, of Virginia; \$10,000,000 more than those of Indiana; \$17,000,000 more than those of Texas, and so on through the list. The capital, surplus, profits and deposits of the sixty-seven banks above mentioned, aggregate \$105,000,000, or one-fifth of the total amount in Pennsylvania, including private banks.

The business at the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the year 1890, was \$902,350,025.07; in 1880 the amount being \$360,018,927.58. It will thus be seen the increase of the business during the past ten years was over \$500,000,000.

We have distanced Cincinnati and New Orleans long ago, and in 1889 passed Baltimore, and in the list have encroached rapidly upon the places maintained by St. Louis and San Francisco.

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## CHURCHES.

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The first minister of the gospel that preached in Allegheny County was a Catholic priest, who came with the French troops in 1754. After the French were expelled by General Forbes, in 1758, the Protestants took charge of the field simultaneously with the English troops. A Presbyterian minister who came with Forbes' army preached here in 1758, and the First Presbyterian Church was organized in 1785. The next was the German Evangelical Protestant Church, 1787, then the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1794; following this the first Methodist church was settled about the year 1800, then the Baptists in 1812.

### CHURCHES OF TO-DAY.

There are 281 sanctuaries in the two cities. The various denominations seem to have vied with each other

in building churches of grand architecture, and in no direction have the wealth and public spirit of the citizens manifested themselves more efficiently. The capital represented will reach \$9,147,000, with a membership of 149,448, over 43 per cent. of the entire population.

The Catholic persuasion have the largest number of churches, 52; Methodist, 36; Presbyterian, 32; United Presbyterian, 30; Evangelical Lutheran, 29; Episcopal, 18; Baptist, 17; Christian Church, 10; Evangelical Association, 8; Methodist Episcopal, 8; Methodist Protestant, 7; Disciples, 6; Reformed Presbyterian, 6; Congregationalists, 4; Reformed Church of the United States, 3; Cumberland Presbyterian, 2; Synagogues, 6; miscellaneous, 14.

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## SCHOOLS.

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In the old section of the county that is south of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, school houses were erected as early as 1776, within a few miles of each other, so that the children of settlers could get what was then a common school education. The first school houses were built of logs with openings for windows by cutting out a log; here a sash frame was put in, but no glass, greased paper being used as a substitute. The course was limited—reading, writing, ciphering—as books were scarce. The little ones learning the alphabet were supplied with a paddle, on which the letters were printed.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny have since made great progress in the system of education; they have magnificent school buildings, an elaborate course, and very competent teachers. According to the census bulletin and reports there are, in the State of Pennsylvania, 965,444 pupils—461,953 males, 473,953 females, 24,493 teachers, 16,111 females, 8,382 males.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY has 82,571 pupils—41,582 males, 40,989 females, 1,601 teachers.

PITTSBURGH has 65 school buildings, valued at \$2,500,000—32,578 pupils—16,038 males, 16,540 females, 608 teachers.

ALLEGHENY CITY has 22 school buildings, valued at \$1,500,000—16,000 pupils, 292 teachers.

Outside of the public schools there are a large number of others, including the parochial schools of the Roman Catholic Church, in which there are 17,277 pupils enrolled.

## THEATRES.

We have six Theatres and one Museum where the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny can take enjoyment—the attractions are of the best. The places of amusement are all good buildings, and estimated to be worth \$3,000,000—they will compare favorably with similar houses in other large cities. The patronage is good, and it is claimed that nearly 2,500,000 people spend \$1,250,000 per annum for this enjoyment.

The seating capacity is as follows :

Grand,	2,100	Academy of Music,	1,700
Bijou,	2,700	Alvin,	1,800
Duquesne,	1,700	Harris,	1,700

Fifth Avenue Museum, 700.

By these figures it is seen that 12,400 people can be seated at the plays in one night.

## HOTELS.

Eighty-four hotels, with a capacity for accommodating 8,000 persons, are credited to Pittsburgh and Allegheny. We quote those that can entertain fifty and upwards :

Monongahela House,	650	Albion Hotel,	100
Seventh Avenue Hotel,	400	Red Lion Hotel,	100
Hotel Anderson,	400	Merchants Hotel,	100
Hotel Duquesne,	400	American House,	100
Hotel Schlosser,	356	Hotel Heck,	80
Hotel Boyer,	275	First Avenue Hotel,	80
St. Charles Hotel,	250	Hotel Weithaus,	80
Central Hotel,	250	Schreiber Hotel,	75
St. James Hotel,	200	Windsor Hotel,	60
East End Hotel,	200	Manning House,	60
Boley's Hotel,	200	Morgan House,	52
Hotel Brown,	200	Bank Exchange,	50
Staley's Hotel,	150	Hotel Normandie,	50
Keystone Hotel,	150	Hotel Klein,	50
Hazel Hotel,	120	Deshon Hotel,	50
Hotel Drummönd,	100	Hotel Kenmawr,	50

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## NEWSPAPERS.

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There are 70 newspapers in the city.

THE COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, as now conducted, bears a strong comparison, and affords a striking contrast with its progenitor of the last century, and its successive changes and enlargements from time to time have been fairly representative of the increasing growth of Pittsburgh, the fulfillment of its social aspirations and the achievement of its wonderful destiny. *The Gazette* of 1786 represents the day of the pack horse; that of 1892, the era of the telegraph.

THE DAILY POST.—*The Commonwealth*, which was a paper established in 1805, was in 1811 merged into *The Mercury*, which in 1841 consolidated with a paper which had been established in 1824, and known as *The Allegheny Democrat*. The union of the papers appeared under the style of *The Mercury and Democrat*, changing the following

year to *The Mercury and Manufacturer*, as a consequence of the absorption of another paper called the *American Manufacturer*; in 1842 *The Daily Post* was issued. *The Post*, which has since been regularly and daily issued, has always been noted for its fidelity to democratic principles.

**THE CHRONICLE TELEGRAPH.**—In May, 1841, a weekly paper known as *The Chronicle*, was established. In the following September it was issued as a daily morning paper, and so continued until 1884, when the paper was merged with *The Evening Telegraph*. The last named paper had been established in 1873, by The Evening Telegraph Publishing Company. In December, 1883, *The Chronicle* and *The Telegraph* were consolidated, the company changing its style to the Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph Company. *The Chronicle Telegraph* holds a high place among the prominent evening journals of the country.

**THE PITTSBURGH DISPATCH.**—There was a paper known as *The Dispatch*, published in 1833. In 1846, *The Daily Dispatch* was established, and now, after more than forty years of growth, is a conspicuous representative of all that is progressive in journalism. This paper, since 1883, publishes a Sunday edition.

**THE LEADER.**—*The Leader* was originally started as a Sunday paper, its first number appearing on Sunday, December 11, 1864, and this Sunday edition has been issued every week from that time to the present. In 1870, *The Evening Leader* appeared, the publishing firm first being styled Pittock, Nevin & Co., and afterward changing to the Leader Publishing Company. *The Leader* presents the news fully, yet concisely, and its general features are brilliant.

**THE PITTSBURGH TIMES** is a later venture and fills an important place in Pittsburgh journalism, fully occupying the field of a bright, well conducted, comprehensive and popular penny morning journal.

**THE PITTSBURGH PRESS** is another paper which has won its way to an established place in popularity, and has

a very large and constantly growing circulation. Although a penny paper, it is an eight page quarto, and is distinguished for the full and complete way in which it presents the news. *The Press* is also a Sunday paper.

FREIHEITS FREUND.—The large German population of Pittsburgh and the country immediately surrounding it, made the city a good field for the publication of a newspaper in the German language. *The Freiheits Freund* was originally established at Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., in 1834, and in 1837 removed to Pittsburgh, where it was issued as a weekly until 1844, when it became a tri-weekly, followed in 1847 by a daily.

PITTSBURGER BEOBACHTER.—Another daily paper published in the German language is the *Pittsburger Beobachter*.

In addition to these representatives of daily journalism there are a large number of weekly and class newspapers, each filling an important place in its special field. *The Presbyterian Banner* is the oldest religious paper in the world; *The Christian Advocate*, the organ of the M. E. Church; *The United Presbyterian*; *The Catholic*; *The Methodist Recorder*. Of local and society papers, prominent ones are *The East End Bulletin* and *The East End News*, while *The Labor Tribune*, *Trade Journal*, *The Commoner* and *Glass Worker* and a number of other labor papers are published, as well as numerous other representatives of special interests.

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## LIBRARIES.

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Pittsburgh and Allegheny are well supplied, having seven institutions of this kind, with 53,000 volumes, and a circulation of 100,000, viz :

PITTSBURGH.—Pittsburgh Library Association rooms are located on Penn Avenue; the Catholic Library in the basement of the Cathedral, Fifth Avenue; the German



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, ALLEGHENY.



Library Association on Wood Street; the Pittsburgh Teachers' Library on Market Street; the Young Men's Christian Association Free Reading Rooms, Seventh Street.

ALLEGHENY.—Allegheny Public School, West Diamond Street; the Carnegie Free Library, Ohio and Federal Streets.

## HOSPITALS.

In the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny there are eight hospitals; 13,595 patients were treated during the year 1890.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA is the largest, being the city general hospital, situated at Twenty-eighth Street, Pittsburgh, is open at all times and to all classes of people.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC is on Second Avenue; here also all classes of patients are admitted, except those suffering from contagious diseases. Persons who have received injuries from an accident will be admitted at all times.

THE MERCY HOSPITAL, located on Stevenson Street, and conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, is open at all times and to all persons.

THE PITTSBURGH INFIRMARY, corner Roberts and Reed Streets, receives all kinds of patients who are admitted on presentation of a certificate from the attending physician.

THE HOME FOR INCURABLES, located at Fifty-fifth and Butler Streets. Patients suffering from incurable diseases are admitted; does not include old people or young children.

THE ST. FRANCISCUS, situated on Forty-fourth Street, is one of the largest in the city.

THE ST. MARYS, situated on Fifty-fifth Street, and in charge of the sisters of that Convent.

THE ALLEGHENY GENERAL, located on Stockton Avenue, Allegheny.

THE PITTSBURGH DISPENSARY, on Sixth Avenue.

## PARKS.

The parks of the twin cities are regarded with pride by the citizens. They afford delightful resorts, and are kept up with the greatest care, with well laid out walks, finest flowers and shrubbery, handsome artificial lakes, rustic bridges, with a fine collection of animals.

ALLEGHENY PARKS, located in the centre of the city, and reached by the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester and Pleasant Valley car lines. It contains  $91\frac{1}{2}$  acres of ground, valued at \$1,750,000 ; cost of maintenance, \$20,000 per annum. Here we have the Phipps Conservatory, where, at all times, a complete collection of the finest exotic plants and other rare attractions of the floral world may be seen.

SCHENLEY PARK, located in the Fourteenth and Twenty-second wards, Pittsburgh, contains 444 acres, valued at \$1,550,000. The main entrance from Forbes Avenue crosses Four Mile Run and the Pittsburgh Junction Railroad by a bridge 585 feet in length, having a driveway 34 feet wide, with foot walks 8 feet in width. The main driveway in the park is 60 feet, and the interior roads 40 feet ; another entrance is by Forward Avenue bridge, 555 feet long, giving easy access to the park from the Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards, adding greatly to the pleasure drives in that section and from the South Side. The natural advantages of the park are not surpassed by any in the country, the ravines ranging in depth from 50 to 350 feet, while the roads following the spurs and the sides of these ravines give constantly changing views of great beauty and picturesqueness.

Among the noted attractions is the Carnegie Free Library, to be located on the entrance tract of 19 acres ; the Phipps Conservatory, near the main entrance ; the Zoological Garden.

## WATER WORKS.

In the early days the inhabitants depended for their water supply either upon hauling from the river or by securing a supply by digging wells upon their premises. There is no record of any public action on the part of the then township or borough authorities to increase the water supply until 1812, when the scarcity of water in various districts led the burgess to advertise for a public meeting to be held. At this meeting it was agreed and action taken for the sinking of wells and putting in pumps at the public expense. Four pumps were put in on Market Street; of these four wells one was to be erected at the expense of the county. It was not until 1824 that Councils passed the ordinance providing for the raising of money to supply the want. Since that time great strides have been made in this direction, and we have to-day in

PITTSBURGH, water works valued at \$3,500,000, employing 75 persons, paying yearly in wages \$60,000, and pumping daily 40,000,000 gallons of water.

ALLEGHENY CITY, water works valued at \$1,814,000, employing 50 persons, paying in wages \$40,000 per annum, pumping daily 22,257,260 gallons.

It is claimed that for the number of inhabitants, there is more water consumed in Pittsburgh and Allegheny than in any other city of the world. Consumption in Pittsburgh being, per capita, 167 gallons; Allegheny, 212; in both cities the average is 187 gallons, or four barrels.

COMPARISON.—Per capita as taken from the official water works report shows: Pittsburgh, 167 gallons; Allegheny, 212 gallons; Chicago, 127 gallons; Philadelphia, 113 gallons; New York, 110 gallons; Buffalo, 120 gallons; Detroit, 129 gallons; Milwaukee, 113 gallons.

## POST OFFICE.

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Probably no better evidence of the growth in business and population could be had than the report of business of our post office. Our Pittsburgh post office receipts are now such that we rank with Brooklyn, Baltimore, San Francisco and Washington, there being but six cities in the United States which lead us, viz : New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

The number of employees in the Pittsburgh post office is 171, with 133 carriers, making a total of 304 persons. Gross receipts for the past year, box rents, stamps, envelopes, etc., was \$695,842.25, an increase of \$73,033.70 over the previous year. Business transacted in the Money Order Division was \$2,431,630.05; for 1884, \$1,535,148.97, an increase in six years of \$896,481.89.

### BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE CITY DELIVERY DIVISION.

	1890	1884
Number letters delivered .....	16,678,616	7,454,939
“ postal cards delivered ....	2,747,329	2,271,531
“ pieces 2d, 3d and 4th class		
matter .....	5,313,813	3,037,055
“ local letters collected ....	3,513,749	960,273
“ mail letters collected ....	8,784,362	2,880,719
“ local postal cards collected	1,071,910	594,907
“ mail postal cards collected	1,582,128	794,907
“ pieces 2d, 3d and 4th class		
matter .....	1,347,624	536,829
Total number pieces handled .....	41,039,531	18,531,160
Total number pieces handled per		
carrier .....	308,568	.....
Total postage collected on all matter		
collected by carriers and		
deposited in office .....	\$158,461.90	\$76,835.57



GOVERNMENT BUILDING AND POST OFFICE.



Number of letters delivered through boxes .....	8,048,580	3,207,484
Number of papers delivered through boxes .....	3,468,936	867,816
Sent to Dead Letter office .....	34,525	23,595
	<u>11,552,041</u>	<u>4,098,895</u>

MATTER HANDLED IN THE DIVISION, DISTRIBUTION AND  
DESPATCH OF MAILS.

	1890	1884
Number packages weighed out ....	807,508	582,419
“ letters distributed .....	32,300,320	23,296,760
“ sacks papers distributed ..	68,011	41,738
“ papers distributed .....	<u>10,201,671</u>	<u>6,260,736</u>
Total number pieces handled .....	42,561,056	29,557,406

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE REGISTRY DIVISION.

	1890	1884
Domestic letters mailed .....	30,601	18,672
“ parcels, 3d class .....	2,513	5,037
Foreign letters mailed .....	5,667	1,608
“ parcels, 3d class .....	358	68
Official letters and parcels mailed ..	<u>6,687</u>	<u>760</u>
Total .....	45,826	26,145
Letters delivered to carriers .....	57,200	28,806
“ at window .....	33,176	27,352
“ official .....	30,707	17,549
Mis-sent, forwarded and returned to writer .....	<u>12,854</u>	<u>1,001</u>
Total .....	133,937	74,708
Total number mailed and delivered	179,763	100,853

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE SPECIAL DELIVERY.

Number articles arriving in mails for delivery . . . . .	25,860
“ deposited in office “ . . . . .	29,285
Total number special delivery,	55,145
Number of the above actually delivered . . . .	52,184
“ “ forwarded to other	
offices for delivery,	12
“ “ that failed of special	
delivery . . . . .	2,949
Special delivery stamps sold . . . . .	\$6,180.00
Number messengers employed . . . . .	24
Amount paid special delivery messengers . . . . .	\$4,271.96
Average amount paid each messenger . . . . .	177.95

ABATTOIR.

One of the largest abattoirs in the State is located here. For cleanliness and sanitary arrangements it cannot be excelled; great care is exercised by the proprietors upon this point. All their machinery is of the latest improved patterns. The capital invested in this enterprise is \$400,000; 190 persons are employed, whose wages are \$127,000 per annum. 14,300 cattle and 57,000 small stock were killed, dressed and sold during 1890, together with the large amount of lard and other articles manufactured.

## DROVE YARDS.

Capital invested, \$300,000 ; number persons employed, 40 ; shipments equal to 125,000 tons ; 50,000 head of cattle, 75,000 head of hogs, 75,000 head of sheep and 15,000 head of calves were handled during the year.

## ELEVATORS.

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Capital invested, \$52,500 ; number employees, 14 ; paid employees, \$7,632 per annum ; value of the sales, \$100,000 ; capacity, 250,000 bushels ; grain handled, 874,054 bushels ; feed chopped, 4,147 tons ; shipments, 25,998 tons.

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## TONNAGE.

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The total railroad and river tonnage in 1890 was 39,443,201 tons ; railroad, 34,638,316 tons ; river, 4,804,885 tons ; local, 19,124,350 tons, equal to 1,000,000 of cars, or an average of 3,000 cars per day ; 2,000 loaded freight cars enter, and 1,000 depart daily. These figures are pregnant with meaning ; they show that we receive about 40,000 tons daily, and re-distribute 20,000 tons daily over the country. The figures are furnished to illustrate the enormous movement observable in and around the city. To further appreciate the above figures, take the local tonnage, irrespective of the river tonnage, about 5,000 cars per day, placed on one continuous train would extend over 30 miles.

The pre-eminence of Pittsburgh as a point of distribution, by both river and rail, is indisputable.

The amount of tonnage originating and passing through Pittsburgh will exceed that of any other city in the Union, New York not excepted.

As per the data furnished by the acting chief of the sixteenth division Census Bureau, we find that railways in the United States for the year shows that the number of tons of freight carried by the railways of the United States was about 656,917,409 ; for the State of Pennsylvania, for same period, 152,961,123 tons, being over 23 per cent. of the entire amount. It will be seen at a glance that Pittsburgh has contributed a good share of this tonnage.

## RAILWAY SYSTEM.

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The railway system is of the best—facilities unsurpassed, and composed of integral parts of the three great trunk lines of the country, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the Vanderbilt corporations—through these wonderful systems the great seaports of the Atlantic coast are reached, also the great lakes of the North. They cover the West with a tenacious grip, and will soon bring the South within the fold. The railway systems as they exist are among the foundations of our strength, as they are one of our powers which contribute as much to the growth and success as the fact that we command unrivaled water highways.

To further show the great activity of the city, we might add that the number of passenger trains that enter and depart are 222, and 40,000 people enter and depart from the different depots daily.

We derive our raw material from the far distant north and the sunny south, and know of no better instance than that of the ore for our blast furnaces, which comes from the Superior regions, from Spain and Algiers. Cork is brought from Spain, Portugal and Africa.

The products of our output enter into countless articles, from the commonplace trifles in domestic use to the grandest and most beautiful achievements of human ingenuity and art. The iron from our mills is handled in every hamlet in the country; our glass is a necessity and a luxury in millions of households; our coke and coal contribute comfort to countless firesides, reduces the valuable ores, conducts the successful operation in the factory, and illuminates cities.

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## RIVER FACILITIES.

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We have the Monongahela river from the south for our coal, the Allegheny river from the north for our lumber;

these enter into and form the big Ohio for the west, where our products have still another and advantageous outlet. By these rivers and streams beyond, more than 20,000 miles of inland navigation are open to the steam craft of Pittsburgh.

As a boat building locality, Pittsburgh has for a time taken the lead, and among the early industries, records show the first boat built in Pittsburgh was in 1777. In 1797 and 1798 two Government vessels were built; in 1801 a brig and schooner. The first steamboat built in the city, the New Orleans, left Pittsburgh on her trial trip October 11, 1811. From this date to the present time the building of steamboats, with the exceptions of a few intervals, has been one of the leading industries. Records further show that there have been 3,000 steamboats and ships constructed at Pittsburgh and vicinity up to the present time.

The river tonnage now embraces 96 tow boats, 10 passenger boats, 1,800 barges, 1,500 coal boats, 500 flats, 200 fuel boats—representing a capital of \$13,000,000.

The tonnage capacity of the vessels employed in the coal trade on the Ohio river, and owned at Pittsburgh, is vastly greater than that employed for any purpose and owned at any other single lake harbor, or sea port in the United States. This vast carrying capacity is rendered necessary by the peculiar conditions existing in the navigation of our western rivers.

In 1889 twenty-two firms and individuals, engaged chiefly in the coal trade, presented the following figures of this class of vessels owned in Pittsburgh :

	NUMBER.	CAPACITY.
Coal Boats . . . . .	1,467	1,174,600
“ Barges . . . . .	1,776	958,100
“ Flats . . . . .	648	120,800
Totals,	3,891	2,253,500

Average carrying capacity: boats, 850 tons; draught, 7½ to 8 feet; barges, 480 tons; flats, 200 tons.

Coal transported in 1890 was 120,000,000 bushels. A large proportion goes south to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, New Orleans, etc.

Traffic by the passenger boats shows signs of increase—50,000 passengers arrive and depart by river per annum—they handle in freight, receiving lumber, sugar, molasses, cotton, cotton seed oil; forwarding iron, wire, spikes, glass, rails, cotton ties, etc.

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## INCLINES.

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Owing to the topographical situation of the city, which presented numerous difficulties, the building in early history was upon the bottom lands; the hills between the two rivers being considered unavailable, because inaccessible. The difficulty has been overcome by the introduction of this system, and all points are reached. There are now of these useful means of transportation, nine inclines, both for passengers and freight, representing a capital of \$500,000, employing 80 persons, and carrying during the year 3,839,128 passengers.

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## RAPID TRANSIT.

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No city in the Union can boast of having better facilities of this kind than we have here. Lines run in all directions, and are of the most improved system. There are eleven lines now in operation, covering nearly one hundred miles; representing a capital of \$12,300,000, with 500 cars, carrying during the year, 37,429,338 persons.

Pittsburgh Traction Company, cable, Duquesne Traction Company, electric, Pittsburgh and Birmingham Traction Company, electric, Citizens Traction Company, cable, Central Traction Company, cable, Second Avenue Passenger

Railway Company, electric, Pleasant Valley Railway Company, electric, Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railway Company, electric, Schenley Park and Highland Avenue, electric, South Side Passenger Railway Company, horse cars, Pittsburgh and West End Railway Company, horse cars, Spring Garden Railway Company, horse cars, The Suburban Rapid Transit Company, electric.

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## NATURAL GAS.

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In this wonderful enterprise, \$30,000,000 is invested; 300 employees are engaged at an outlay of \$150,000 per annum. Nearly 1,000 miles of pipe lines are used in conveying the fuel to the manufacturing establishments and households, which, if laid in a continuous line, would reach from New York to Chicago. Natural gas has been found for many years back in Western Pennsylvania, in boring for salt water and petroleum, and is said to have been utilized in China many centuries ago, and in more modern days low pressure gas springs have been, in a few cases, utilized for lighting purposes in the Rhenish province of Germany. In Fredonia, N. Y., it was used for illuminating purposes as early as 1821. It seems somewhat singular that this valuable fuel having been known to the manufacturers of Pittsburgh for half a century, and obtainable at the very door of the city, yet having been unutilized until only a few years since. The first practical utilization of natural gas in Pennsylvania was in the oil regions, where it was adopted for fuel under boilers and also used as an illuminant. In 1875, two iron manufacturing firms of this city utilized the gas by piping it direct to the furnaces, but these experiments, though successful, were not until 1884 made general, when it was not only introduced into factories, mills, etc., but dwellings, and was used for every purpose for which coal was formerly employed, displacing at this time 10,000 tons of coal per day, and while the

people of Pittsburgh delighted in the name of the "Smoky City," they now rejoice in the change that the gas fuel has produced, not only in the appearance of the city, but the economy of the fuel, which is a great saving to manufacturing interests. In household usage, its cleanliness, convenience and saving of labor could hardly be estimated, and has given to our cities advantages which other cities not so highly favored, are unable to compete with.

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The most important industries are mentioned, showing the products for the year.

## IRON AND STEEL.

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From which the title of "The Iron City" was derived, which is the proud metropolis of an industrial empire.

The beginning of the manufacture of iron in Western Pennsylvania, and the first furnace built, dates back to 1790. It was then located at what is now known as Shady Side. A rolling mill was erected in 1811.

The exact date at which the manufacture of steel was first attempted in Pittsburgh, is uncertain.

There are now 25 blast furnaces; these, with the 27 steel works and 33 rolling mills, constitute our leading industries.

The capital invested in these great enterprises is \$56,845,000, over one-fourth of the entire capital represented in the two cities. 38,935 persons are employed, paying yearly in wages \$20,265,264; received and forwarded, 12,007,538 tons.

The following condensed statement of the iron and steel interests will show the marvelous extent of the industry as measured in the product:

Pig iron .....	1,497,786 tons.
Rails, bar, angle, rod, bolt and hoop iron ...	538,660 "
Sheet and plate iron .....	126,191 "
Crucible steel ingots .....	53,122 "
All other steel, including Bessemer .....	1,394,798 "
Total .....	3,610,557 "

For making the pig iron above mentioned it required :

Ore .....	2,300,000 tons.
Coke .....	1,200,000 “
Limestone .....	600,000 “
Total .....	<u>4,100,000 “</u>

In addition to the pig iron manufactured in the city, most of which is consumed here, it is fair to estimate that 700,000 tons are brought here to be manufactured into higher forms.

To further show the importance of these industries (iron and steel), it may be stated that the output of the entire United States and Pennsylvania alone in 1890 was as follows :

	UNITED STATES.	PENNSYLVANIA.
Pig iron.....	10,307,028	4,945,169 tons.
Rolled iron in all forms .....	2,820,377	1,479,318 “
Steel of all kinds crude .....	4,790,319	3,055,126 “
Steel rails.....	2,095,996	1,470,490 “
Totals .....	<u>20,013,720</u>	<u>10,950,103 “</u>

Thus showing that Pittsburgh produced nearly one-fifth ( $\frac{1}{5}$ ), or 20 per cent., of the entire amount in the United States and over one-third ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ), or 33 per cent., of Pennsylvania — Pennsylvania being over one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), or 50 per cent., of the output in the United States.

To still further show the wonderful development of the iron and steel industry, we give the following, kindly furnished by Mr. James M. Swank, general manager of the American Iron and Steel Association :

“Allegheny county is well known as the leading iron and steel producing county of the United States. It has long occupied this position. The following table gives the production of iron and steel since 1874 in net tons :”

## BLAST FURNACES AND STEEL WORKS.

YEARS.	Number of Blast Furnaces.	Make of Pig Iron Net Tons.	Number of Steel Works.	Crucible Steel Ingots Net Tons.	All other Steel, Including Bessemer Ingots Net Tons.	Total Make of Steel. Net Tons.
1874	11	143,660	11	17,915	6,000	23,915
1875	11	131,856	14	22,942	15,498	38,440
1876	11	128,555	14	25,009	54,467	79,476
1877	12	141,749	14	24,747	82,401	107,148
1878	12	217,299	14	27,866	106,948	134,814
1879	13	267,315	18	40,142	130,781	170,923
1880	15	300,497	17	52,136	169,819	221,955
1881	15	385,453	17	61,256	247,345	308,601
1882	16	358,840	18	59,596	258,501	318,097
1883	16	592,475	20	59,128	346,402	405,530
1884	17	487,055	22	38,885	289,376	328,261
1885	17	585,696	24	42,139	364,905	407,044
1886	18	737,124	26	58,208	561,550	619,758
1887	20	897,849	26	60,393	761,038	821,431
1888	20	890,569	27	54,124	698,315	752,439
1889	21	1,293,435	27	55,831	1,049,742	1,105,573
1890	25	1,497,786	27	53,122	1,394,798	1,447,920

## ROLLING MILLS.

YEARS.	Number of Rolling Mills.	Product of Iron, Rails, Bar, Angle, Bolt, Rod and Hoop. Tons.	Product of Iron, Sheet & Plate, Except Nail Plate Tons.	Product of Iron Nails. Kegs, 100 Pounds.	Total Rolled Iron, Including Nails. Net Tons.	Product of Steel Nails. Kegs, 100 Pounds.
1874	31	194,114	52,361	562,995	274,625	.....
1875	31	171,178	45,773	442,359	239,069	.....
1876	31	189,511	31,488	538,874	247,943	.....
1877	31	208,342	30,254	597,806	268,486	.....
1878	31	226,687	33,445	444,013	282,333	.....
1879	32	286,882	52,265	294,942	353,894	.....
1880	30	287,253	80,899	419,098	389,107	.....
1881	30	405,119	75,767	485,916	505,182	.....
1882	31	336,628	71,038	459,228	430,627	.....
1883	32	367,106	73,850	627,896	472,351	.....
1884	31	318,813	68,669	459,512	410,457	.....
1885	31	315,810	88,178	176,258	412,801	.....
1886	30	414,116	125,663	73,691	543,434	47,750
1887	31	501,291	152,522	8,000	654,213	269,410
1888	31	453,093	141,245	.....	594,338	232,762
1889	33	499,044	139,206	4,000	638,450	169,765
1890	33	538,660	126,191	.....	664,851	52,536

## FOUNDRIES.

The first iron foundry was established 1803. With the growth of Pittsburgh, the foundry business has gradually developed until it may now be classed as among the great industries. There are thirty-eight establishments, with a total cupola capacity of 190,000 tons of metal, employing 3,778 hands, and paying in wages \$1,697,387 per year, using 125,000 tons pig iron annually. Capital invested is \$5,076,600, material in and shipments out will reach 225,020 tons.

## MALLEABLE IRON.

Quite a trade has been established in this line—investment is \$300,000 ; 563 persons are employed, whose wages are \$288,337 per year. Tonnage in and out is 55,140.

## RAILROAD SPIKES.

This is a division of the iron trade. In it \$400,000 is invested, 500 hands employed, paying annually in wages, \$372,000. Tonnage, 175,000 ; 588,000 kegs of spikes were made during the year.

## BOLTS AND NUTS.

This is carried on in six works. The production of this form of iron dates back forty years. Capital invested is \$462,000, employing 222 hands, whose wages will reach \$124,498. Tonnage, 42,700.

## TUBE WORKS.

Allegheny county has led the world in the manufacture of pipe. Seven works are engaged in the enterprise, with a capital of \$2,500,000, employing 3,500 persons, wages amounting to \$1,175,000 per annum.

## BRIDGE WORKS.

Bridge building was established here thirty years ago; there are five firms in this line who make the building of

bridges almost their exclusive work. Capital, \$1,200,000, 1,300 hands employed, wages \$650,000 per year. Tonnage, 32,000.

#### LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

231 standard and narrow gauge engines were turned out during the year, ranging in weight from five to sixty-five tons; capacity of the works, 400 locomotives per annum. The business was originally started in 1860. Capital invested, \$551,000, employing 1,025 persons, whose wages reach \$558,000 per year. Shipments in and out, 33,000 tons.

#### SHOVEL MANUFACTURERS.

170 persons are employed in this line of business, whose wages amount to \$120,000; capital invested, \$375,000. 900,000 shovels were made during the year. Shipments, 4,000 tons.

#### STOVES AND RANGES.

The firms doing business in this line have a capital of \$575,000; they employ 700 hands, paying annually, \$350,000 in wages. Tonnage, 50,000.

#### MACHINISTS.

Forty-nine firms are engaged in this branch of trade. Capital represented amounting to \$1,345,000; 587 hands employed, wages \$295,378 per year. Tonnage, 6,500.

#### ENGINE BUILDING.

This business is carried on extensively by thirty-one firms—one firm alone turning out 1,800 engines, equal to 80,000 horse power. The capital invested is \$2,000,000. 1,430 persons employed, the wages paid being \$733,000 per annum. Tonnage, 16,500.

#### BOILERS AND TANKS.

This enterprise is carried on by a number of firms, with a capital of \$2,375,000, 1,330 employees, paying yearly in wages, \$655,000. Shipments in and out will reach 19,000 tons.

## AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Chief among this class of manufacture are plows; there are two firms who represent a capital of \$250,000, engage 200 hands, paying them yearly \$90,000.

## HARDWARE.

Fifty-seven retail and nine wholesale firms are engaged in this line of trade; the capital is \$1,248,240, with 447 employees, whose wages per year reach \$257,457. Shipments in and out reach 20,000 tons.

## WIRE WORKS.

In this industry \$300,000 is invested, employing 270 hands, wages per annum being \$135,000. Shipments in and out, 40,000 tons.

## SPRING WORKS.

Elliptic and spiral springs are manufactured on a large scale; was started here twenty-five years ago. The firms engaged in this trade represent \$500,000, employing 250 hands, and paying them \$125,000 per annum. Shipments in and out, 15,000 tons.

## CHAIN MANUFACTURE.

Four firms represent this line of trade with a capital of \$100,000, and employing 300 hands, whose wages are equal to \$150,000 per year.

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COPPER AND BRASS.

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## COPPER.

Pittsburgh enterprise first discovered the copper region of Lake Superior in 1844, and established the copper rolling business here in 1849. The capital represented at present

time is \$810,000, employing 140 hands, paying in wages per annum, \$128,971. Shipments in and out, 33,300 tons; manufactured and disposed of during the year, 12,000 tons ingot copper, 110 tons tin, 125 tons lead, 150 tons spelter.

#### BRASS.

This is among the old time industries, and dates back to 1810. Capital invested is \$984,400, employing 595 hands, paying \$406,440 per year in wages. Shipments in and out, 11,200 tons, and consuming annually 500 tons copper, 400 tons scrap brass, 200 tons lead, 100 tons tin and 200 tons zinc.

#### ARTISTIC BRASS GOODS.

This branch of trade is a new feature in our industries, producing especially "artistic brass goods" that will meet the higher requirements in brass work. Material consumed in the manufacture of this high class of goods was 233,000 pounds sheet brass, 150,000 pounds brass tubes and molding, 75,000 pounds brass castings, all of which equal \$90,000 in value. Capital invested, \$100,000; 175 hands are employed at annual wages of \$65,000. Shipments in and out, 8,000 tons.

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#### COKE.

Coke was made in this country seventy-three years ago, and is now one of the great industries in the United States, and ranks among the first in point of magnitude and importance. We have the most important coke producing centre in the United States, and one of two (the Durham, England, being the other) in the world. The production of the Connellsville and Pittsburgh district is fully 65 per cent. of all coke made in the Union.

As an evidence of the importance of the industry, it is only necessary to state that the coke has built up the great pig iron trade of Allegheny county, which to-day is the great pig iron centre of the country.

The coke regions originally contained 72,000 acres of coal land ; there are yet about 55,000 acres unmined. 16,000 ovens are in operation with an annual capacity of 11,000,000 tons of coke, requiring 431,900,000 bushels of coal, or 16,400,000 tons. To cool the product of these ovens it will take 5,000,000 gallons of water daily.

16,200 hands are employed, whose wages per annum are \$6,480,000. The production of coke for 1890 was 7,500,000 tons, consuming 300,000,000 bushels of coal, equal to 11,392,405 tons.

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## COAL.

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As to the coal industry, there is no subject more fascinating or productive of greater pleasure than the study of the growth, the progress and the future of this trade. Coal is not now mined in one State, but all over the United States, and while it is mined in 27 out of the 44 States of the Union, Pennsylvania is the banner State (as per the census bulletin in 1889) ; 36,174,087 tons were mined, being nearly 40 per cent. of the entire production of the United States ; Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette and Washington counties producing 20,650,710 tons, being over 50 per cent. of what was produced in Pennsylvania. While in 1890 the production of Pennsylvania was 42,302,173 tons, the counties above mentioned produced 22,434,624 tons.

The bituminous coal field, by which Pittsburgh is surrounded, is estimated about 10,000 square miles, of which a large proportion is at our very door. With our unsurpassed facilities for shipping (river and rail) coal is sent to all parts of the country. For gas or steam purposes it is unequaled in this or any other country.

126 mines are operated, employing 15,000 persons, whose wages will reach \$6,500,000 per annum. The production for 1890 was 10,085,085 tons, equal to 265,573,801

bushels, of which 120,000,000 bushels were from the river mines, 98,000,000 bushels being shipped to southern markets, the balance, 22,000,000 bushels, was used in the local trade. The rail coal, about 90 per cent., was shipped to foreign markets.

Coal shipped to Cincinnati, Louisville and southern points 1887, 56,877,000 bushels; 1888, 109,849,000 bushels; 1889, 68,055,000 bushels; 1890, 98,000,000 bushels.

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## GLASS.

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The first window glass manufacture in the United States was established in Pittsburgh in 1795; in 1802 the first flint glass works. From that time to the present Pittsburgh has made rapid strides, and to-day is acknowledged the centre of the glass manufacture. The product from the tableware factories are not behind in the least of the most famous foreign artifices. The manufacture of lamp chimneys occupies an important place in the general industry in this class. Pittsburgh furnishes seventy-five to eighty per cent. of the lamp chimneys used in this country.

There are twenty-three firms with forty-three furnaces engaged in the production of flint and lime glassware, their specialties ranging from the highest forms of ornamental and table glassware to prescription vials, including such novelties as glass cloth, feather, etc. Of the entire production of pressed glass in the United States nearly one-half is made in Pittsburgh and three-fourths within a radius of one hundred miles of Pittsburgh. The factories receive 27,600 tons of material and turn out 23,000 tons of tableware per annum. One firm alone made during the year 18,552,000 tumblers.

The production of the window glass factories with their 416 pots, the output of each pot being 3,400 boxes of fifty feet to each box, was a total of 1,414,400 boxes, equal to

70,720,000 feet, or over 50,000 tons; material received, 45,000 tons. Pittsburgh yields in this line twenty-five per cent. of the entire production of the United States.

The number of lamp chimneys made during the year will reach 40,000,000. In glass bottles the yearly consumption shows a marked increase, but the capacity of our local factories is still equal to the demand, which calls for 60,000,000 bottles and vials.

The combined capital represented is \$3,345,000; 8,048 hands are employed, whose wages are \$4,566,347 per annum. Shipments in and out are 436,240 tons.

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## PLATE GLASS.

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Pittsburgh is having extraordinary success in this specialty, and the production of plate glass is equal to the foreign plate glass. It is claimed the largest plate glass works in the world is located here. This industry, while only established a few years ago with a capacity of 50,000 square feet per month, has increased to 800,000 square feet, equal to nearly 10,000,000 square feet per annum. The material used and product shipped out will equal 75,000 tons. Capital represented is \$5,000,000, employing 3,200 hands, paying yearly, in wages, \$1,750,000. Out of the eleven firms in this great enterprise in the Union seven are in business in Pittsburgh and vicinity. In great public buildings, at our National capital, at our State capitals and in our great cities American plate glass bears witness to the marvelous development of this industry. Heretofore plate glass was imported, now the United States make more than one-half of the amount used.

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## TANNERIES.

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Pittsburgh takes the lead in the markets of the United States for certain kind of leather, i. e., the Pittsburgh har-

ness leather, which is the standard. The making of leather is an old established industry here, and dates back to 1807. During this year seven tanneries were in operation. While the increase does not seem large, the volume of business has increased to a gratifying extent. Fourteen establishments are now in operation, all are large and hold a prominent position among the important manufacturing concerns of the city.

Capital invested is \$2,475,000 ; hands employed, 1,000, whose wages per year are \$373,000 ; shipments in and out, 132,513 tons ; capacity, 1,700,000 sides of leather per annum ; leather produced during the year, 733,000 sides, using 6,500 cars of bark.

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## HARNESS MANUFACTURE.

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A number of firms are engaged in this trade with a capital of \$600,000. They employ 100 hands and pay them yearly \$50,000.

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## BREWERIES.

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The brewing of ale in Pittsburgh dates back to 1795, in an establishment located near the Point; this was followed by other establishments, until now we have 20 large, elegantly equipped and extensive plants, whose capital is \$5,901,000, and give employment to 1,012 persons, whose wages per annum amount to \$652,711. Shipments in and out, 130,000 tons. The capacity is 1,390,000 barrels per annum—765,493 barrels of ale, beer and porter were made during the year, using in the manufacture, 1,399,876 bushels malt, 6,617,379 pounds of rice, and 876,361 pounds of hops.



COURT HOUSE.



## DISTILLERIES.

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Capital invested, \$1,000,000 ; employees, 138 ; wages per annum, \$100,000. Shipments in and out, 17,000 tons. Grain used, 459,000 bushels; staves, 850,000. In addition, 1,130 cattle are fed, the value of which being \$68,000.

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## LIQUOR DEALERS.

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The wholesale and retail trade is represented by a capital of \$3,127,000. 1,395 persons are employed, who receive per annum in wages, \$520,000.

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## LUMBER.

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This trade is one of the important industries, and the lumber comes to the city both by river and rail. It is the centre of distribution, a large amount being cut on the Allegheny and its tributaries. In addition to this there is a large trade comes from the pineries of Michigan and Wisconsin.

The saw mills, planing mills, cooperage and a number of other manufacturing establishments which utilize lumber as their raw material, use 125,000,000 feet per annum. The capital represented is \$1,935,000, employing 1,415 hands, wages per annum, \$676,435. Shipments in and out, 298,020 tons. 1,270,000 boxes and 1,303,305 kegs were made during the year.

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## TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK.

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Capital represented, \$300,000, employing 150 persons, wages per year, \$60,000. The manufacture of tin ware was established in Pittsburgh in 1839.

## GALVANIZING.

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A large business is done in this line. The capacity will reach 20,000 to 25,000 tons annually. In the preparation a large amount of spelter, sal. ammoniac, muriatic and sulphuric acids and zinc are used. Capital, \$50,000, employing 80 hands, wages per year, \$39,617. Shipments in and out, 12,000 tons.

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## LEAD ORE.

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Lead ore and base bullion from Colorado, Utah, Montana and Idaho are brought here to be refined, and in consequence are among our industries; lead, gold and silver may also be included. The freight on these ores and bullion alone amounts to \$50,000 per annum. The product of the works is valued at \$9,046,431.45 in lead, silver, gold and copper per year. Capital invested, \$1,000,000; 135 hands are employed; wages paid annually, \$110,363. Capacity, 35,000 tons lead and 12,000,000 ounces of silver. Shipments in and out, 28,564 tons.

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## WHITE AND OXIDE LEADS.

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This branch of trade is among the oldest in the city, having been established as early as 1810. Pittsburgh is the pioneer in this industry. The Pittsburgh brands of white

lead have a high reputation for quality extending from Maine to California. The establishments corrode about 8,000 tons of lead a year, and in addition make from 3,000 to 4,000 tons of oxide of lead, and use 192,000 gallons of linseed oil, producing 600,000 kegs of white lead, each containing twenty-five pounds; in addition the works prepare several million pounds of mixed paint yearly. Capital invested, \$2,000,000; 440 hands are employed, paying in wages \$215,000 yearly. Shipments in and out, 20,000 tons.

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## VARNISH AND IRON PAINT WORKS.

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Capital invested, \$200,000. 180 persons are employed, whose wages are \$90,000 per year. Shipments in and out, 15,000 tons. 100,000 barrels of paint and 50,000 barrels of varnish are manufactured.

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## CHEMICALS.

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Seven establishments are engaged in the manufacture of chemicals—sulphuric, muriatic and nitric acids, and aqua ammonia are made. Capital represented, \$1,250,000, employing 300 hands, who receive in wages \$150,000 per year. Shipments in and out, 30,400 tons.

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## CRUCIBLE MANUFACTURE.

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Three firms carry on this line of trade with a combined capital of \$160,000, employing 90 hands, paying in wages \$40,000 per year. Shipments in and out, 14,000 tons.

## GROCERY TRADE.

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The standing of the grocery business in Pittsburgh is beyond dispute, and is well deserved, as it is seldom a failure is heard of in this branch of trade. This shows a solidity, financial strength and business ability that is unequaled in any other city. Pittsburgh first introduced roasted coffee, now a leading article in the grocery trade. There are at present twenty-six wholesale and a large number of retail dealers in this line. Capital, \$6,760,000, employing 3,861 persons, paying yearly in wages \$2,123,550. Shipments in and out, 144,250 tons. 50,000,000 pounds of coffee are roasted per year; the entire amount of coffee handled will reach 450,000 bags of roasted and green. The tea market is extensive; the wholesale trade handle 1,000,000 pounds.

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## DRY GOODS.

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Dry goods is an old time institution in Pittsburgh. In 1807 there were 51 mercantile stores, now we have 17 wholesale and 133 retail dry goods establishments.

In the mercantile branches of industry carried on in Pittsburgh there is none in which the advance, both in volume of the business and the ability of the houses engaged to fill the requirements of the increase, is more marked than the dry goods trade.

Capital represented, \$4,883,000, employing 2,218 persons, paying in wages, per annum, \$1,235,565. Shipments in and out, 12,500 tons.

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## MILLINERY AND NOTIONS.

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The firms representing this class of trade make it their special business to cater to the public, and carry an extensive line of imported and American millinery goods, laces,

ribbons, flowers, trimmings, etc., in great variety. Capital, \$1,305,000, employing 1,451 persons, whose wages are \$779,750 per annum.

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## CLOTHING.

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The manufacture and sale of clothing is one of the many industries, and one that may be classed as having made considerable progress. Capital, \$2,110,000, employing 820 persons; amount paid in wages, yearly, \$471,000.

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## MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

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There are quite a number of firms in this branch. Capital, \$800,000, employing 400 persons, whose wages amount to \$200,000 per annum.

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## CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

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There are a number of firms in this line; they carry large stocks, including every description of goods in this branch, viz: wiltons, moquettes, body brussels, tapestry, ingrains and oriental carpets, and oil cloths of all kinds. Capital, \$1,335,000, employing 551 persons, whose wages are \$273,895 per annum. Shipments in and out, 13,000 tons.

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## HATS AND CAPS.

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There are five wholesale and twenty-six retail establishments in this trade, whose capital is \$335,000, employing 130 persons, wages per annum, \$65,000.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

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This branch is represented by nine wholesale firms, and a large number of retail houses, with a capital of \$1,293,000, employing 593 hands, paying in wages, yearly, \$293,000.

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## CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

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Thirty firms represent this branch of trade, with a capital of \$300,000, employing 100 persons, paying out in wages, yearly, \$50,000.

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## CARRIAGE MANUFACTURE.

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The production of the various raw materials, viz : iron, steel and wood for construction, leather, paints and varnishes, all in ample supply, places us in good position for the building of vehicles ; no place is better fitted, nor can a superior quality of goods in this line be turned out elsewhere. Capital, \$590,000, employing 245 hands, wages per annum being \$123,000.

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## MUSIC.

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Pittsburgh is an important centre for the sale of pianos and organs; the business is conducted by a number of prominent and prosperous houses, with a capital of \$800,000; 175 persons are employed, whose wages per annum is \$75,000. Shipments in and out, 1,000 tons. 4,000 to 5,000 pianos and organs sold during 1890.

## FLORISTS.

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Pittsburgh is considered one of the best markets in the United States for this class of trade. Thirty firms are engaged in growing or selling plants and cut flowers. Three or four of these firms grow fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens and small fruit in addition. \$1,000,000 is invested in this enterprise. 150 persons are employed, wages per annum, \$65,000. Value of sales per annum, \$400,000.

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## PRINTING, STATIONERY AND BOOK BINDING.

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Printing in Pittsburgh dates back to 1786, when the first number of the *Pittsburgh Gazette* was issued. Book binding goes back to 1801. Sixty firms now represent this line of trade with a capital of \$600,000, employing 1,270 hands, paying yearly in wages, \$649,500. Shipments in and out, 7,000 tons.

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## DRUG TRADE.

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This branch of trade in Pittsburgh dates from 1815, at which time there were five drug firms. The trade has grown with the city's growth, and now we have five wholesale and 175 retail establishments. The wholesale houses are properly ranked with the best in the country, and the retail stores, in the elegance of their display and general facilities for doing business, are second to none in the Union. Combined capital, \$1,010,000, employing 432 persons, whose wages per annum is \$244,000.

## PICKLE MANUFACTURE.

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We can claim the largest establishment in this line in the United States, if not in the world. The capital represented in this trade is \$600,000. 1,000 hands are employed, whose wages are \$300,000 per annum. Shipments in and out, 45,600 tons. During 1890, 7,900,000 bottles of pickles were put up. One firm alone uses the product of over 4,000 acres of land annually, own and work 103 horses and 65 wagons and vehicles, use over 4,000 barrels of granulated sugar yearly, and 40,000 gross of bottles.

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## JEWELRY.

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Eastern manufacturers and importers assert that more fine jewelry, diamonds, silverware and bric-a-brac is sold in Pittsburgh than any other place in the Union with double the population.

Nine wholesale and sixty-three retail establishments represent this line, with a capital of \$2,023,000, employing 353 persons, whose wages per annum are \$208,000.

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## PAPER AND PAPER SACKS.

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Six firms are engaged in the manufacture of paper sacks, representing a capital of \$400,000 ; they employ 165 hands, paying yearly in wages, \$81,000. 25,000,000 sacks were made during 1890. 75,000,000 paper sacks were made and used in the United States during 1890, of which Pittsburgh put out 33 per cent. of the total amount.

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## ICE.

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\$425,000 is invested in this line of trade ; 66 hands employed, paying in wages \$33,000. Ice sold during 1890, 32,500 tons.

## CORK.

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The largest cork factory in the world is located here. The material is brought from Spain, Portugal and Africa. 1,100 hands are employed, whose wages per annum are \$250,000. \$1,500,000 is invested in this enterprise. 1,000 car loads of cork and other supplies are received, and 1,200 cars of manufactured cork, cork waste and other merchandise are handled during the year. Capacity, 900,000,000 corks and 3,600,000 cork soles per annum. This line of trade, from a small beginning in a small room on Smithfield street in 1860, has grown to the above proportion.

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## FIRE BRICK.

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The growth of this trade has been steadily upward—63,300,000 brick were made in 1890. The capacity of the works is 95,000,000 bricks per annum. Capital, \$1,990,000. 1,285 hands are employed, whose wages per annum are \$617,880. The material received and shipped out is 43,300 tons.

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## BUILDING BRICK.

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This industry is carried on by a large number of firms. Capital invested will reach \$550,000; 875 hands are employed, paying annually in wages, \$350,000. Shipments in and out, 30,000 tons.

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## FLOUR MILLS.

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The establishments engaged in this line of trade have a capacity of 2,000 barrels per day, equal to 100,000 bushels wheat. Capital represented, \$800,000. 150 hands are employed, wages per annum being \$75,000.

Wheat used during 1890, 750,000 bushels, equal to 148,000 barrels of flour. Shipments in and out, 40,000 tons.

## PRODUCE AND GRAIN.

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The business transacted in this line is large, not only in local consumption but in the re-shipment in the trade territory of the city. It might also be classed among the early industries. 108 firms, wholesale and retail, are engaged in the business, representing a capital of \$1,750,000, employing 347 hands, paying in wages yearly \$175,500. Shipments in and out, 329,342 tons. Actual value of merchandise handled during the year was \$9,528,614.

Their transactions as illustrated by the statement given below, kindly furnished by the superintendent of the Grain and Flour Exchange, shows the amount of flour, grain, etc., handled during the year :

	HANDLED.	VALUE.
Flour .....	523,545 barrels,	\$2,617,725
Wheat .....	1,408,715 bushels,	1,408,715
Rye.....	585,270    "	497,475
Oats .....	4,283,400   "	2,141,700
Corn .....	1,822,250   "	1,067,616
Barley .....	661,760    "	512,864
Hay .....	40,389 tons,	403,898
Malt .....	11,282    "	597,300
Mill Feed.....	15,342    "	276,155
Straw .....	645    "	5,166

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## SALT.

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As an article of trade, salt is one of the staples of Pittsburgh. Six firms are now engaged in the manufacture of salt from water obtained within the limits of the city, from wells sunk to a depth of 1,500 to 2,000 feet, and produce 250,000 barrels annually. Capital, \$800,000. 1,200 hands employed, whose wages annually is \$760,000. Shipments in and out, 15,000 tons.

## PORK PACKING.

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Capital represented in this line is \$1,200,000, number of hands employed, 300, wages per year, \$150,000. 50,000 hogs handled during the year; in addition, hog products, viz: lard, hams, shoulders and sides.

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## PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELEVATORS.

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\$100,000 is invested in this enterprise, so necessary now to the large and handsome buildings erected in our city. 50 hands are employed, whose wages per annum is \$30,000. Shipments in and out, 6,000 tons.

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## OIL.

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Capital invested, \$1,150,000; employing 700 hands' paying in wages \$350,000 per annum. The amount of crude and refined oil, and refining product during the past year by the refineries of Pittsburgh will reach about 400,000 tons, equal to 2,000,000 barrels. For staves, headings and iron received to barrel the oil, 100,000 tons.

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## FURNITURE.

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Quite a large number of firms are engaged in this trade. The furniture business includes quite a number of specialties, such as the manufacture and sale of house furniture, chairs, show cases, and various other branches. Capital invested, \$1,000,000. 500 persons employed, yearly wages being \$264,741.

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## PICTURES AND FRAMES.

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The capital invested in this line is \$400,000, employing 100 hands, paying in wages per annum, \$50,000.

## BRUSH MANUFACTURE.

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There are ten factories in this branch of trade, representing a capital of \$110,000, employing 70 hands, paying yearly in wages, \$35,000. Value of bristles runs from \$1,000 to \$6,000 per ton.

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## WALL PAPER.

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\$395,000 is represented in this branch of trade, which is carried on by 42 firms, employing 266 persons, whose wages annually amount to \$150,600.

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## CONFECTIONERY.

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The establishments in this line are equal to any in the Union. \$863,000 is invested; 611 hands employed, paying in wages, yearly, \$312,406.

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## SOAP.

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There are a number of firms engaged in this line of business. Capital, \$300,000, employing 120 hands, whose wages amount to \$58,200 per year.

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## PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

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This is represented by a capital of \$401,000, employing 336 hands, wages, \$122,500 per year.

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## TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

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\$700,000 is the capital represented in this line. 500 hands employed, wages being \$200,000 per annum.

## BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

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In this important line of business \$500,000 is invested, 100 hands employed, wages being \$50,000 per year. 250,000 barrels of cement handled yearly, equal to \$75,000,000 pounds, or 37,500 tons. Shipments in and out will reach 50,000 tons.

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## CLOTHES WRINGERS.

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Only one factory of this description in the city, capital \$12,000; employing 60 hands, wages per annum, \$15,000. During 1890, 100,000 wringers and 20,000 freezers were manufactured.

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## BAKING POWDER.

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This branch of business dates back 25 years, commencing in 1865 on a small scale; now the capital represented is \$125,000. 50 persons employed, paying in wages, \$22,900 per annum.

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## MERCHANT TAILORING.

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This trade is carried on extensively by a number of firms, who carry large stocks of goods and always keep up with the times. Capital represented, \$550,000, employing 800 persons, wages being \$240,000 per annum.

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## BROOM FACTORIES.

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Eight firms make a specialty of this line. Capital, \$75,000, employing 150 hands, wages \$60,000 per annum. 300 tons of broom corn used per annum, 125,000 dozen brooms manufactured.

## LINSEED OIL.

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There are three firms engaged in this line, with a capital of \$150,000, employing 50 hands, paying annually \$25,000. Shipments in and out, 5,000 tons.

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## LITHOGRAPHING.

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This line of business was started in 1850, by Schuchmann & Hannlein, with the very limited capital of \$150—two and one-half years later, Wagner, Beuchner & Mueller commenced business; these two firms continued for some years; in 1855, Krebs & Brother started, located in the Singerly building on Third street, opposite the post office. In 1863, Otto Krebs, who succeeded Krebs & Brother, purchased the establishment of Schuchmann & Co., and is still in the business, together with three other firms, the capital now being \$75,000, employing 70 hands, whose wages will equal \$35,000 per annum.

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## LIGHTNING RODS.

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A number of firms are engaged in this line of trade, with a capital of \$53,000, employing 58 hands, whose wages amount to \$23,200.

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## CORDAGE AND TWINE.

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\$124,000 is the capital represented in this business. 123 hands are employed, whose wages will reach \$55,080 per annum. Shipments in and out, 1,000 tons.

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## BABBITS METAL.

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Capital, \$300,000, employing 50 hands, whose wages will reach \$29,595 per annum.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

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There are a number of firms engaged in this line. Capital, \$300,000; employees, 150; wages per annum, \$65,000.

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## AWNINGS, TENTS, ETC.

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Ten firms carry on this business, with a capital of \$50,000, employing 75 hands, paying in wages per annum, \$35,000.

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## BOAT STORES.

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The firms engaged in this business represent a capital of \$250,000, employing 40 persons, whose wages will reach \$25,000.

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## MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

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\$120,000 capital invested in this line of business, with 200 hands, whose wages will reach \$100,000 per annum.

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## SAFE MANUFACTORIES.

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This business had its inception in 1840; the capital now is \$130,000, number of hands employed, 150, whose wages will reach \$75,000.

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## SCRAP IRON.

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Capital invested, \$200,000, number of employees, 150, whose wages will reach \$75,000.

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## AXLES.

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\$70,000 invested in this line of business, employing 150 hands, whose wages will reach \$75,000 per annum.

## BELLS.

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This business was established in 1832, and Pittsburgh bells are well known in almost all parts of the country. Capital, \$40,000, employing 50 persons, wages per annum, \$25,000.

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## TOYS.

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Six wholesale and a number of retail firms are engaged in this business, representing a capital of \$250,000, employing 50 hands, whose wages will reach \$20,000.

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## OPTICAL GOODS.

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Capital invested, \$50,000, hands employed, 30, wages per annum, \$15,000.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

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The firms from whom we are unable to secure the necessary information, the capital has been estimated at \$700,000, employing 700 persons, wages \$350,000. Shipments in and out, 50,000 tons.

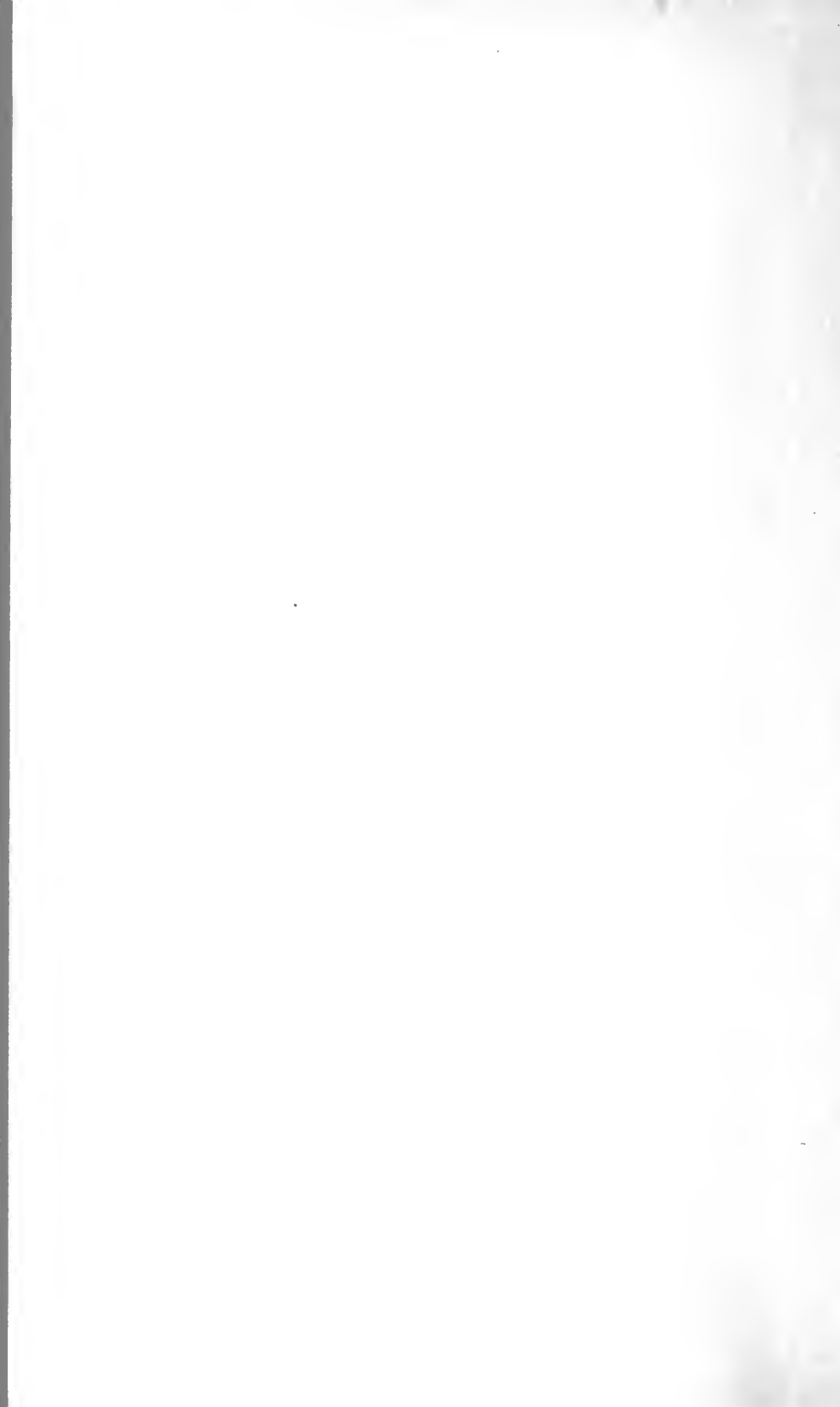
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## SUMMARY.

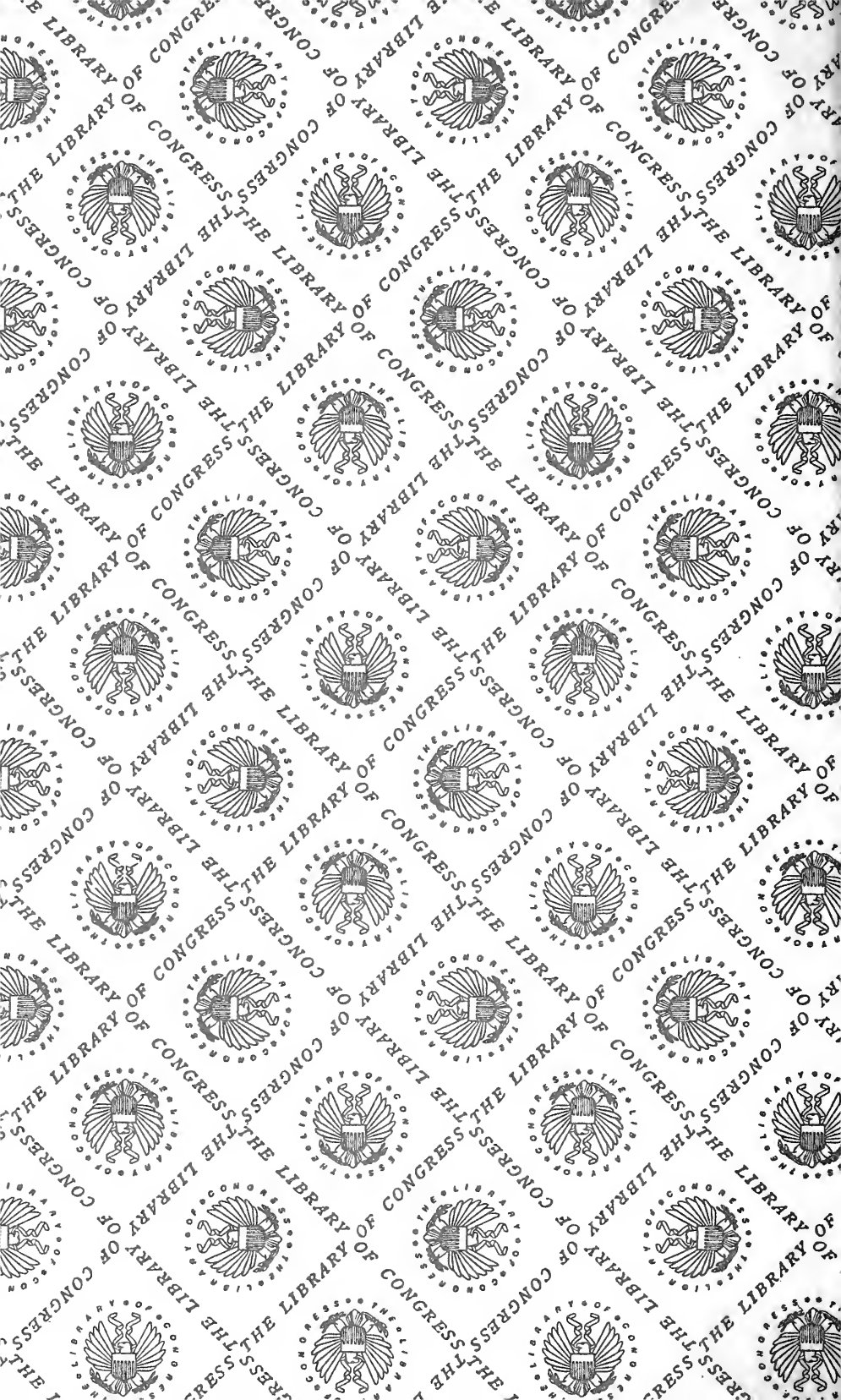
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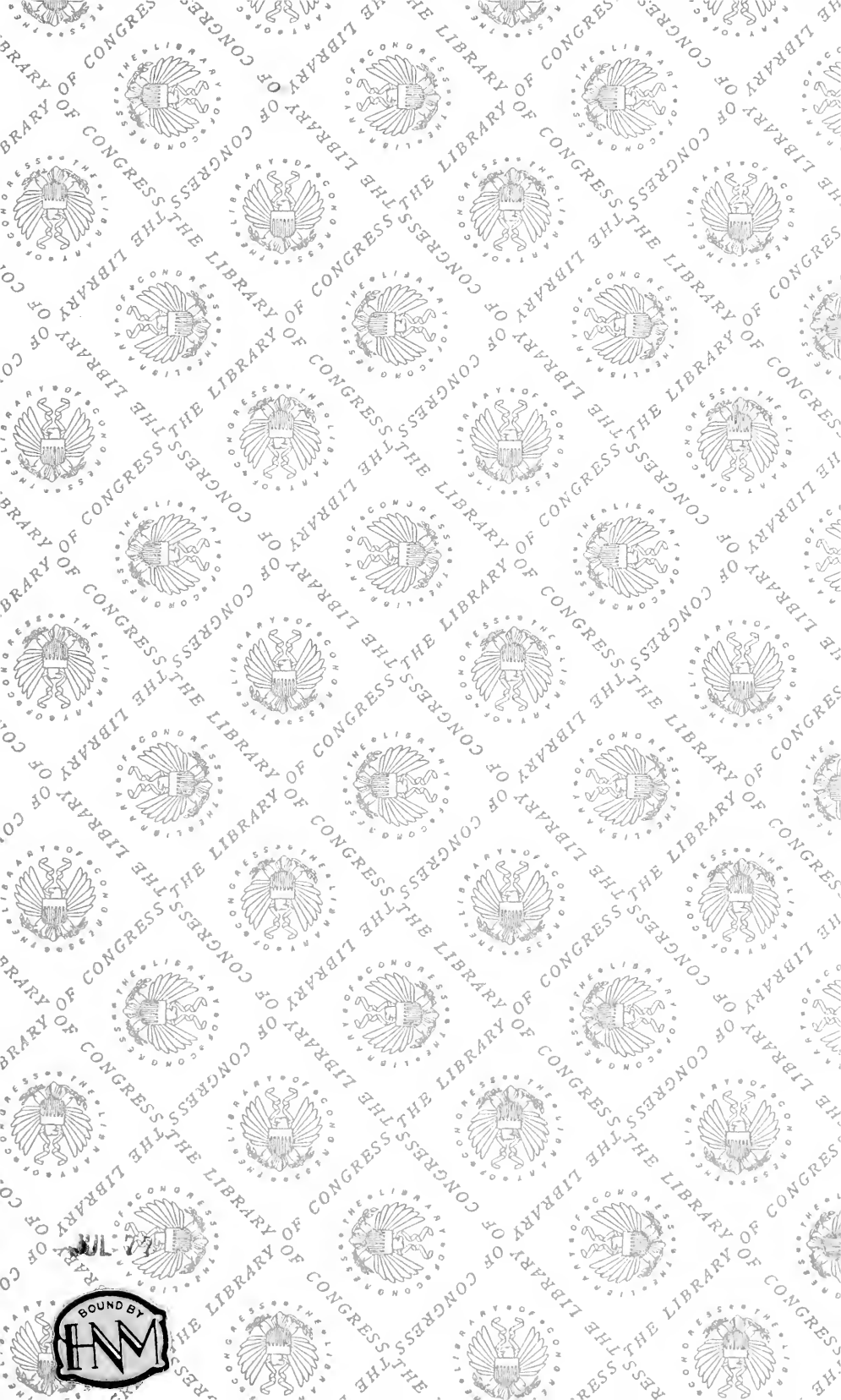
What we are : The tonnage is greater than that of any city in the Union. We possess the largest chimney factory ; a tableware manufactory of the greatest capacity ; the largest plate glass works ; the largest crucible steel plant ; the most extensive bessemer steel plant ; the most wonderful cork works and the greatest pickle manufactory in the world. We produce about 15 per cent. of the pig iron, 65 per cent. of the coke, one-half of the pressed glass, one-fourth of the window glass, one-half of the plate glass, 40 per cent. of the coal and one-third of the paper sacks in the United States. Financial standing of the best. Pittsburgh is truly a city to be proud of, and its record is beyond question.











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